# The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET.
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## THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

### LATEST ASPECT OF OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Cabinet session yesterday was protracted, and entirely devoted to the discussion of the Virginius question. The members are, of course, absolutely silent with regard to the results. The President views the difficulty without passion, but is firmly resolved to maintain the rights and dignity of the nation without any disposition to do the Spanish Republic the slightest injustice. The Navy Department and all the bureaus are exerting every effort to place a large and powerful fleet in Cuban waters at the earliest possible moment, and prominent officers say that in thirty days there will be twenty of the most formidable vessels of the navy there. Many officers who had been detached for various shore duties, are now assigned to the vessels preparing for active service. The Secretary of State is represented to admit that demonstrations have been made by the Madrid populace before the American Legation, and that the position of our Minister is not comfortable, but to declare that the Spanish Government is sincerely disposed and quite able to prevent indignity to our representative. The reported discontinuance of diplomatic intercourse with the Madrid Government is not confirmed, but a Madrid dispatch says through the efforts of Mr. Layard, the British Minister, Gen. Sickles had suspended his preparations to depart. The feeling among our people is strongly marked with indignation, which finds expression in public meetings, to urge the seizure of Cuba and the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages. In this City yesterday feeling ran high in this direction on the early news of the day, and the war feeling was strong. The effect in Wall street was an advance in gold of about one and a half per cent., a slight "hardening" of money, and depression of the stock market.

### THE WAR QUESTION IN HAVANA.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE DIFFICULTY—REPAIRING FORTIFICATIONS.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The *Diario* says: We do not consider it within the bounds of justice or reason that war should result from the capture of the Virginius and its legal consequences. But if the conflict comes, let us emulate the examples of Carthage, Numantia, and Saguntum, and make the Spanish pack in Cuba the admiration of the American hemisphere.

The *Voz de Cuba* believes the question will be settled by diplomacy. Nevertheless it praises the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing fortifications, which, it says, will in a short time be in perfect condition.

### SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

NO IMPORTANT OCCURRENCE SINCE NOV. 12—DEPARTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to Nov. 16 have been received. They represent that nothing of importance has occurred there since the 12th, except the departure of the Virginius for Havana escorted by the Tornado and Isabella la Catolica.

### THE SPANISH IRON-CLADS.

PROSPECT OF THEIR RELEASE FROM CARTAGENA IN TIME TO ACT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—It is rumored that the Insurgents of Cartagea intendn to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession, and render the whole iron-clad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

GEN. SICKLES SUSPENDS HIS PREPARATIONS TO DEPART, THROUGH MR. LAYARD'S AGENCY.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The *Politica* (newspaper) says that, in consequence of steps taken by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, Gen. Sickles has suspended preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid.

### ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID—CHARACTER OF OUR DEMAND INFERRED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There was a very long session of the Cabinet to-day. This fact, with the circulat'on of indefinite rumors of the assassination of Gen. Sickles in Madrid, and the report from New-York that diplomatic relations with the Castelar Government had been interrupted, gave rise to general apprehension on the streets that affairs were becoming more complicated, and that war was imminent. There is more than usual reticence on the part of members of the Cabinet in regard to Cuban affairs. But there is excellent authority for the statement that the gravity of the situation has not been increased in the last twenty-four hours. There has developed in Spain within a day or two a stronger opposition to concessions by the Spanish Government than had been shown before, but there is evidence that this hostility comes from the Carlist element, which would like to precipitate a war in order to seize the opportunity to change the home Government. The demonstration against Mr. Sickles, if it proceed further, or beyond the absolute control of the authorities, will possibly have serious results, but the mere gathering of a crowd before his house which the Government dispersed, would show a state of excitement which might force the Madrid Government into a position which would make extreme action on our part necessary. The position of Gen. Sickles is rendered uncomfortable and exceedingly difficult by the instability of the Government of Spain. Since he has been the Minister of this Government at Madrid there have been twelve or thirteen Ministers of Foreign Affairs with whom he has had to deal. He has been a warm friend of the Republic, and has called down upon himself on this account the hatred of the Carlists. Yesterday there was official information of the disposition of Castelar and his Cabinet to satisfy the demands of the United States, after they have had time to learn the facts officially. There has been no reason why they should change their determination. There is good reason to think the demand of this Government, while positive in its tone, is not peremptory or specific in terms, and that it is subject to change by the further development of facts. It is permissible to infer that it is in the form of a notice of what the United States will demand if its information is proved correct.

As to some of the facts there can be but little dispute, and on these undisputed matters the strongest demands will rest. If this Government demanded absolutely the surrender of the Virginius, and Spain should prove that she was not entitled to the protection of the United States at all, the United States would be placed in a very embarrassing position. It is probable that since the demand or notice against Spain, above alluded to, the way has become clearer to present our ultimatum for reparation, which we must have acceded to, or proceed to exact satisfaction by war. It would not be surprising if the Cabinet were considering the nature of this ultimatum to-day. If it be true that the abolition of slavery in Cuba is to be required by this Government, there is little prospect that Spain alone can enforce the decree, even if she desired.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

However strong the war spirit may be in some circles, it is certain that those upon whom the responsibilities of the Government rest are fully conscious of the dreadful effects of war, and that they will earnestly seek to discover all honorable means to avert it. The President will undoubtedly exhaust all honorable means to maintain peace. War is said to be the last resort of Kings, and Gen. Grant believes that it should be the last resort of our Republic. But it will not do to permit our flag to be insulted or our Ambassadors to be spurned. If the war must come, the hand of the Government will fall heavily. Phil. Sheridan, with 10,000 men landed upon the island, could keep Cuba, and a war might result in annexation whether we wanted Cuba or not. The moment our soldiers gained a foothold the native population of the island would gather around our standard, and the Spanish soldiers of the Captain General and the volunteers of the Casino Español be put to flight.

POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

There are conflicting opinions as to the position of Southern sentiment upon the question of war. A gentleman holding high official position stated to-night that the South would be a unit in favor of war. He said that on a recent trip through the Southern States he had constantly to repel suggestions of the usefulness of a foreign war as a means for consolidating public sentiment in this country. He believed that a war with Spain would do much to revive a feeling of American nationality in the South, and he knew that soldiers who should voluntarily risk their lives in battle for a common cause would not long remember mutual differences of former days. On the other hand, a gentleman who held a position of distinction in the Confederate Government, and who has had excellent opportunities of observation, just returned from the South, states that the people are not for war. The war feeling there is encouraged by a few newspapers, and by a certain class of politicians eager for distinction. The masses of the people are against war, and see no advantage in it, and are convinced that the main results would be to fatten an army of contractors and to extend a territory already too incongruous and unmanageable. The Southern people are too much occupied in keeping the wolf from the door to think of a foreign war. A type of the class which is eager for war is a Republican member of Congress from Florida, who, to-day, publicly stated that he should make a ringing war speech in Congress because he knew it would be of great service to him in his own State in his approaching canvass for the United States Senatorship.

SENTIMENTS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

There are indications that there will be a strong conservative influence in the Senate in favor of maintaining peace, if it is possible, upon honorable conditions. It is definitely known that among the Senators who will not urge the Administration to a war policy are Morton, Sherman, Sumner, and Schurz. Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who arrived last night, called upon the President this morning. Of this visit a newspaper of the city says: "In conversation Mr. Cameron stated that he was not officially advised of our complications with Spain, and knew nothing more than he had read in the newspapers. He was satisfied that Congress would indorse all the actions of the Administration in their preparations for emergencies, and confessed that the aspect of affairs did look warlike. He informed President Grant that, in his opinion, Congress would indorse any movement that the Administration would make to sustain American honor and respect for the flag. He believes that if Spain refuse to make proper reparation Congress will authorize a declaration of war." Representative Tynor, the successor of Schuyler Colfax in the House, has been interviewed, and is reported as follows: He thinks it may be possible, however, that the demand presented by Gen. Sickles was not an ultimatum, and that perhaps it may be susceptible of modification after full diplomatic negotiations. If, however, it was an absolute ultimatum, the Government of the United States cannot with honor recede from the position it has assumed. He commends the calm, but firm action of the Administration, and believes that while it has strictly observed the usual diplomatic usages, and has done nothing hastily or rashly, it has shown an unmistakable determination to sustain the national honor. It would not do in such cases to act on popular clamor. The matter must be calmly considered in every respect, and the Government must take no step from which it will be forced to recede. The whole subject will doubtless come up for discussion in Congress, and he predicts a unanimity of feeling seldom seen in that body.

THE LONGEST CABINET SESSION OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—More excitement than heretofore has prevailed to-day consequent on the latest intelligence from Madrid, and the probabilities of war with Spain were freely discussed. All kinds of rumors were in circulation, adding to the wide-spread excitement, and causing numerous inquiries at official quarters as to their truth, if only to get assurances that the Government was without official advices confirming them. The State Department is making earnest inquiry for information to be forwarded to Minister Sickles as to the legitimate rights of the Virginius to all the privileges and protection guaranteed to an American vessel on the high seas. The subject has been thoroughly investigated in the Navigation Division of the Treasury Department. There is no reason to believe that any irregularity exists in the registry papers of that vessel. This fact has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, and was one of the subjects that received attention at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Richardson producing the copies of papers and records of his department concerning her. The Cabinet session was opened precisely at noon, an unusual occurrence, as it is generally 12:30 or 1 o'clock before all the members arrive, and remained in session, with every member in attendance, until 4 o'clock, being the longest session ever held under President Grant's Administration. Upon the adjournment it was remarked that the meeting had been one of the most important ever held, a member stating that the whole time had been occupied upon the Virginius matter and its attending complications. Cabinet officers are still careful not to permit a word to escape them as to the conclusions reached, either at this or the two preceding meetings.

### PRESIDENT GRANT.

A FIRM AND CALM POSITION ON THE PENDING DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President, in conversing upon the subject of our relations with Spain, is free from anything like passion; his manner being calm, but, at the same time, indicative of earnestness. He is evidently in full accord with the general sentiment of the country, but will do nothing that will, even by implication, place the United States as in the wrong before the world. While the United States sympathise with Spain in her efforts to establish a republican form of government, and will give all possible moral support in that direction, this movement on her part will not serve in the least degree to restrain our Government from exacting the full measure of redress for pending grievances and protecting all interests covered by the national flag.

It was said by a well-known Senator to-night, after a conversation with the President, that the Spanish Government exhibits some alarm, not wishing to provoke hostilities with this Government; that all Americans may rest assured the proper measures will be taken to guard against possible or probable repetitions of outrage, either by Spanish or Cuban authority; and further, that the President will submit the whole matter to Congress for their advice and direction; and it can be added—the information having been received from a high official source—nothing has been received by the Government essentially different from the news published in the newspapers with reference to Spanish or Cuban affairs; and when Congress meets there is no doubt that the public will be satisfied that prudence, combined with a due regard to our national honor, has been observed by the Executive Department of the Government.

### OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dispatches received by the Secretary of State do not fully confirm the special telegrams from Madrid in regard to the situation there. There have been demonstrations against Minister Sickles, but the Secretary is of the opinion that the specials are somewhat exaggerated. A mob which collected in front of the American Legation was promptly dispersed by the Government, and there is no doubt here in official circles but that the authorities at Madrid are fully capable of preventing any outbreak. The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is not believed that any violence will be offered, as Mr Sickles telegraphs that the Spanish officials are equal to the emergency. Minister Sickles is hourly in communication with the State Department, and his dispatches indicate the existence of a very strong feeling against the United States. Mr. Fish submitted a number of telegrams from Minister Sickles to the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the session, which has just commenced, will probably be one of the most interesting and serious meetings since the commencement of the present complications. The members of the Cabinet this morning seem to be very serious in their demeanor, and there seems to be a more extended discussion in all places as to the probabilities of war than has yet been noticed. At the same time, so far as has yet been made known, the official advices from Spain have not varied in the assertions of the honesty of the intentions of the Castelar Government to preserve friendly relations, and to command calmness and dignity during the progress of the negotiations. The excitement of the populace in Madrid does not seem to be shared by the Government there, as is evidenced by the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State here that there is an exaggeration of the unofficial reports, and the assertions of Mr. Sickles that the Spanish Government is able to and has suppressed hostile intentions against the American Legation at Madrid.

RELATIONS WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT BROKEN OFF.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Government is without advices confirmatory of the reports that the social relations between our representative at Madrid and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had been interrupted. Regarding the rumors of further violence against the Legation and Minister Sickles personally, which were in active circulation to-day, it can be authoritatively stated that no reports of that character are confirmed by official dispatches.

### ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A FORMIDABLE FLEET TO BE IN CUBAN WATERS IN THIRTY DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Prominent naval officers in this city, commenting upon the great activity in preparing vessels for sea, say that within thirty days there will be in Cuban waters at least twenty of the most powerful vessels in the United States service. Secretary Robeson had early interviews to-day with the bureau officers of the Navy Department, in which he reiterated his instructions that the various divisions of the naval service shall exert their utmost efforts that all vessels being prepared for sea shall be in first-class order in every respect at an early period, for active service. The Government has purchased a small steamer called the Dispatch, to which officers have been ordered to-day. This vessel will be used for the purpose of carrying mails and dispatches between the North Atlantic fleet and our ports along the Southern coast from Charleston to Key West.

HEAVY ORDNANCE VESSELS FITTING FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city this morning, and was at the department at a very early hour. A large number of naval officers have been ordered to duty to-day, to the ships of heavy ordnance now being fitted out for immediate active service.

RECRUITING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A naval recruiting office has been ordered to be opened at New-Orleans.

VOLUNTEERS OFFERING FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has received up to this time 150 applications for service under the Government in case of trouble, from ex-volunteer officers of the navy, and applications are constantly being received, the reply being that they will be duly considered should the occasion arise for such action.

ASSIGNMENTS TO VESSELS ORDERED TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following naval orders were issued to-day:

Lieut. Commander E. C. Merriman has been ordered to the Colorado as Executive, on the 26th inst.; Lieuts. Richard Wainwright and Lewis A. Kingsley, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipments, &c., for special duty; Ensign John B. Collins, to recruiting duty at New-Orleans; Paymaster Frank C. Crosby, to the Franklin; First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to the steamer Dictator; Second Assistant Eugene A. F. Dixon, to the iron-clad Ajax; Capt. R. W. Shufeldt from duty as member of the Examining Board at Annapolis, is ordered as Executive Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Dec. 2, relieving Capt. George M. Ransom, who is ordered to the command of the Colorado; Capt. Simpson, from the command of the Torpedo Station, Dec. 1, is ordered to the command of the Franklin; Capt. William W. Truxton, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy-yard, on Dec. 11, and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn; Lieut. Commander Frederick Rodgers, from the Washington Navy-yard, is ordered to the command of the Dispatch; Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, from special duty, is ordered to the Brooklyn as Executive Officer; Lieut. Commander Wm. K. Wheeler, from the Vermont, is ordered to take passage on the Powhatan, and, on falling in with the Juniata, to report for duty on board, as Executive Officer; Lieut. Commander Geo. W. Armentrout, from the Hydrographic Office, is ordered to the Franklin; Lieut. Henry W. Lyon, from the Washington Navy-yard, is ordered to the Franklin; Lieut. Richard W. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office, is ordered to the Franklin Dec. 4; Chief Engineer J. T. Finney, from special duty at Newburg, is ordered to the Colorado; Chief Engineer Kiersted, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is ordered to the Franklin; Chief Engineer John Johnson, from the Boston Navy-yard, is ordered to the Brooklyn; First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris, from the Boston Navy-yard, is ordered to the Dispatch; First Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillips, from League Island, is ordered to the Brooklyn; First Assistant Engineer R. S. Bennett, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, is ordered to the Dictator; First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter, from the New-York Navy-yard, is ordered to the Ajax; Second Assistant A. B. Bates, from League Island, is ordered to the Dictator; Second Assistant H. L. Slosson, from the New-York Navy-yard, is ordered to the Colorado; Second Assistant George Cowie, Jr., from the Mahopac, is ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for assignment to other duty; Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from the New-York Navy-yard, is ordered to the Colorado; Gunner A. J. Waugh, from the Vermont, is ordered to the Colorado; Lieut. Commander Horace Elmer, from the naval station at League Island, is ordered to the Powhatan. The officers ordered to the Franklin will report on the 4th of December.

WORK ON THE FRANKLIN AND BROOKLYN AT BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy-yard to have the Franklin in readiness to sail in two weeks, consequently the force of laborers upon it has been increased and work pushed with the utmost dispatch. The Franklin is to relieve the Wabash, which is then to be sent to Cuban waters. Capt. Simpson has been ordered to her command, and Paymaster Crosby has also been assigned to duty on her. The Department of Marines is in fine condition and ready when the vessels now being prepared for sea are ready. Though efforts are concentrated on the Franklin, there is no relaxation in the work on the Brooklyn. The Franklin is now in charge of the Construction Department. The work to be done on the Brooklyn is to finish putting in the boilers, repairing the decks and set up the rigging. The hurry in the rope-walk is greater than in any other department of the yard. Calls are being made not only for rope to meet the new demands here, but from other parts of the country. It is probable that in this quarter, at least, work will be continued through Sunday. In the machinists department gas was put in to-day, so that the hours of labor may be increased there. A few additional men were taken on the lists to-day, and others will be engaged the first of the week, when more work will be laid out. An order to admit no spectators was issued to-day, and consequently the work has progressed more rapidly than heretofore. Quite a large number besieged the gates at times during the day, but the officers in charge allowed nobody to enter.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The work of preparing the various war vessels at present in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for active service proceeds with unceasing activity night and day. Yesterday 300 additional men were taken on, which brings the total of workmen at present employed up to 3,100. Both men and officers appear to work with a positive pleasure, and to vie with each other in forwarding the preparations. It is an inspiriting sight to see hundreds of men swarming the decks of the huge war vessels. There are now at the navy-yard four ships-of-war, upon which work is progressing with the greatest rapidity, namely, the Colorado, the Minnesota, the Roanoke, and the Florida. The Gettysburg is being unladen with all possible dispatch, and this morning will proceed to Washington, where she will ship a cargo of supplies for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The Dictator will probably arrive from New-London to-day. Immediately on her arrival a large number of workmen will be detailed to make her ready for active service. If the Tennessee, as was rumored yesterday in the yard, should be brought over to-day from the foot of Ninth street, it is probable that, in order to fit her for sea, the naval authorities will employ a large additional force. Of the six vessels at present in course of preparation for active service, the Government, it is stated, is performing the work on but two, the Colorado and Minnesota. The gentleman who made this statement is an official of the yard. He says this action has been taken because it is impossible for the regular Government force, as now organized at this yard, to send off the vessels required in the time specified. Our departments are organized similarly to private establishments, and it would be impossible for us to so apply our force, even if we took large numbers of new workmen, that we could send these boats off in good order in the required time. We are working night and day to get these two boats ready. The others are to be put in shape by contractors, in the following order: The Florida has been put in the hands of Messrs. Pease & Murphy; the Dictator has been given to Delamater for repairs; the Roanoke to the Morgan Iron Works, and the Tennessee will be completed by the last-named firm, who have had her in charge for a year. This is done to send the fleet off as quickly as possible. It is desired to have as many vessels on route for Cuba immediately as it is practicable to send.

Captain G. M. Ransom, the popular Captain of the yard, on the first arrival of intelligence from Cuba likely to lead to complications with Spain, applied to the Government to be assigned to active duty. Yesterday, an order arrived from Washington appointing him to the command of the Colorado. Capt. Ransom is about fifty years of age, did good service during the late war while in command, at different periods, of the Mercedita, Grand Gulf, Algonquin, and another vessel operating on the Mississippi, and with the blockading squadron on the coast of North Carolina. On the 1st of December Capt. Ransom will turn his charge of the navy-yard over to Capt. R. W. Shufelt. In the upper end of the yard a loud din of hammers goes up from the sides of the new torpedo-boat designed by Admiral Porter and launched a few days since. Enlistments are proceeding rapidly, but the number of men to be enlisted is limited by act of Congress to 8,500. There are now about 400 men on the Vermont, and drafts are constantly being made. Work is still proceeding briskly on the Spanish frigate Arapiles. Her battery, consisting of eleven and nine-inch guns, is lying near the ordnance dock ready for shipment. If work is continued on the Arapiles she will be ready for sea in about twenty days. The Tigress was unladen yesterday, and is out of commission, but the report published in a New-York morning paper of yesterday that the flag-ship Frolic had been put out of commission is without foundation. The steam-yacht America sailed last evening for Norfolk, Va., under command of Capt. Chandler. The America was built about six months ago by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, for Henry M. Smith, the Wall street broker. Her interior fittings are a marvel of elegance. She is about 750 tons, and has the reputation of being the fastest American steam-yacht afloat. She is to be used as a dispatch boat.

### THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.

DESCRIPTION AS RECORDED BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following description of the steamer Virginius, as recorded in the American and foreign shipping list in 1872: Sidewheel steamer, schooner rigged; 461 tons burden; home port, New-York; built at Glasgow, in 1864, of iron; two oscillating engines; two boilers; nine feet draft.

### THE POPULAR FEELING.

MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS—DEEP INDIGNATION—SEIZURE OF CUBA URGED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The feeling aroused in this city by the barbarous conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in immolating the entire crew of the Virginius, and the outrage upon the United States flag, found expression to-night in a meeting at which between five and six thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, in which extreme measures relating to Cuba were advocated. The recent outrages there have awakened an earnest desire for the immediate invasion and occupation of the island. The feeling of indignation among all classes and persuasions is intense, and no movement would meet with such cordial sympathy and popular support, as the seizure of the island, and the meting out of the most rigorous punishment to the horde of cut-throats who were the active agents in the recent massacre.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON THE SANTIAGO OUTRAGE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens leaves here to-morrow evening for Washington. Though still feeble, he hopes to be able to remain at his post during the session of Congress. In an interview to-day he said: "I am for Cuba immediately, if not sooner." He characterizes the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of her crew as the greatest outrage of modern times, and he thinks a movement to take possession of Cuba would bring about good feeling between the North and South.

THE WAR FEELING IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—The war news from Madrid and Washington to-day causes much excitement here, and great anxiety is felt regarding the condition of Forts Sumter and Moultrie at the harbor entrance, which are now dismantled. The hope is expressed that the Government will place them immediately on a war footing.

THE MORMONS FOR WAR.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 21.—An immense meeting was held at the City Hall to-night in regard to the Cuban atrocity. Speeches were made by the principal citizens, Mormons and Gentiles, and intense feeling was manifested against the Spanish officials in Cuba. The unanimous expression of the meeting was for a speedy vindication of the American flag.

THE WAR FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The news from Spain creates intense excitement here. It is reported that 200 veterans of the late war have signed the roll of volunteers to go to Cuba in event of war.

### IN THIS CITY.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION INCREASING—AT THE JUNTA YESTERDAY.

The most intense excitement prevailed yesterday throughout the City in regard to the Cuban difficulty, and almost everywhere the opinion prevailed that war with Spain was now inevitable. The people openly avowed that the Government must uphold the dignity of the nation, and that double insult had been heaped upon the United States by the manner in which Gen. Sickles had been treated by the Spanish Minister. The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta was crowded, and a meeting of the members with the Los Amigos de Cuba was held at noon. It was rumored that, according to dispatches received from Santiago de Cuba, the Volunteers actually invited war with the United States. The members of the Junta said that important letters had been received by the last mail from Santiago de Cuba and Havana, but they feared to have them made public, knowing that a corps of spies were actively engaged in the City, watching their movements and communicating with the Spanish authorities. Any Cuban residents of Havana mentioned in the press here were certain to be arrested and thrown into prison.

At the head-quarters of the Junta, it was openly asserted that preparations were being actively carried on for a grand expedition. There are to be two vessels, and to be so fitted out as to be able to combat with the Spanish gun-boats if necessary. It was asserted, however, that the expedition would not set out from the United States. Gen. Francisco Lopez De Queralta is to have command. He arrived in this City only lately, after being engaged in the insurrection in Cuba for the last five years. He is at present in Philadelphia, on an important mission connected with orders he bore here from President Cespedes. It is believed he will return here to-day, and on Monday will set out with Gen. Jordan for a destination unknown to any one except the Executive Committee of Los Amigos de Cuba. It was announced yesterday that certain parties were calling upon American citizens for contributions for the war fund. The public are cautious not to pay any money to any parties, but if they wish to contribute to the fund their subscriptions will be received at the head-quarters of the Los Amigos de Cuba, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange place. It was stated that the announcement made in the telegraphic dispatches that there are 65,000 Spanish troops in Cuba is false, and that the number is immensely exaggerated. At 3 o'clock yesterday a meeting of the Cuban League was held in the Astor House. Gen. Watrous presided. The business to be transacted was to receive the names of new members, and the following were announced as having been enrolled since last meeting: Col. F. A. Conkling, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Hon. J. B. Haskens, Col. Joseph J. Shaw, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Major J. Loring, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Capt. C. Leach, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and Col. Charles J. Stetson. A special meeting of the Cuban League will be held on Wednesday next, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Already the desire for war has been manifested by offers of well-known veterans and other citizens to raise regiments to go to Cuba, among which are Col. Charles S. Spencer, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of Mexican fame; Gen. Thomas Jordan, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, and Gen. McCook, of Ohio.

LETTERS FROM THE VICTIMS OF THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

The City of New-York, which arrived here Thursday from Havana, brought letters from several of the victims of the Virginius massacre, addressed to relatives and private friends in this City. The Los Amigos de Cuba and Cuban Junt doubt the authenticity of the letters, and claim that they were manufactured by the volunteers. The following is a brief synopsis of them:

The first letter is from Pedro F. Alfaro to Gen. Burriel, and proposes that Alfaro will use all his endeavors to end the rebellion, on condition that the lives of his fellow-passengers of the Virginius are saved. Alfaro also offers to make certain revelations in regard to future operations, and concerning negotiations with the United States Government and the subornation of American officials. The second letter implies a willingness to act in a like manner, and is signed by Varona, Valls, Boitel, de Mola, Consuegra, Otero and Pinedo. The third letter is from Captain Fry on behalf of the crew of the Virginius. He claimed ignorance of the law in Cuba in relation to the introduction of arms.

The fourth letter is also from Capt. Fry, and is addressed to Mr. Ed. E. Genet, No. 42 Pine street, New-York. The writer complains of the bad condition of the ship and the disorderly habits of the crew. He also asks for advice on the management of torpedoes, and wishes to know if any daring man will join "them" for the purpose of making money. After recommending caution, he says, "I wish to avoid intervention in this matter; I wish to strike for a great cause, for the liberation of Cuba." This letter is dated Sept. 13.

The fifth letter is dated New-Orleans, Aug. 11, and is addressed by V. O. King to Capt. Fry. In it the sentence occurs, "Now that you have resolutely set out on your new adventure I trust you will advise me of your movements sometimes. If you are fortunate, and if our affairs do not brighten up I will join in your enterprise."

There are also the communications of the English and American Consuls, addressed to the Commandante of Santiago de Cuba. E. G. Schmitt, Vice Consul of the United States, complained that the transmission of a telegram to the American Consul at Jamaica, in relation to the Virginius, was prevented. This letter is dated Nov. 2. A second communication mentions that the first has not been acknowledged. Vice Consul Schmitt asks admission to the prisoners. This letter is dated Nov. 3. The third communication once more refers to the non-acknowledgment of the previous notes. Vice Consul Schmitt again claims admission to the prisoners, and enters a protest against all the proceedings in regard to the Virginius.

The next document is from Gen. Burriel, in reply to the foregoing. Gen. Burriel apologizes for delaying his answers, mentioning that certain holidays had prevented him from paying immediate attention to the Consul's letters. Gen. Burriel admits that he forbade the transmission of the telegram, and avers that his powers permitted him to do so. Gen. Burriel, referring to the Consul's plea that the Virginius sailed under American colors, says that it was well known that the Virginius was freighted to aid the insurrection, and sailed under all colors. Under these circumstances, the crew being subject to trial by a special tribunal, Gen. Burriel opines that he could not act in the matter of giving the American Consul admission to the prisoners. The writer adds that the mere fact of the men being in the company of well-known chiefs of the insurrection would suffice to deprive them of all right to protection from the country whence they proceeded. Alluding to the Consul's verbal statements in regard to Ryan, Gen. Burriel declares that Ryan himself confessed he was born in Canada. Gen. Burriel threatens to ask the Government to withdraw its exequatur from the Vice Consulate, on the ground of hasty and ill-founded protests. This letter is dated Nov. 4. It is claimed that Vice Consul Schmitt hereupon wrote to Gen. Burriel expressing regret at his hasty action, and asking that the exequatur should not be withdrawn. Gen. Burriel's reply is a justification of his course of action, and closes with a remark that the question of withdrawing the exequatur is left to the decision of the political Governor. This letter is dated Nov. 7.

The last file of documents include, firstly, a letter from Theodore Brooks, her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul ad interim, who protests against the execution of sixteen of the prisoners who claim to be British subjects. In the name and by the order of Commodore De Horsey, commander of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, the writer asks that the execution be delayed. This letter is dated Nov. 7.

The second communication from Vice Consul Brooks urges again that the delay be accorded, in consequence of the receipt of a dispatch from Jamaica setting forth that the Virginius had cleared from Jamaica, intending to proceed to Limon Bay, whither the English subjects who embarked as passengers or crew might have believed they were proceeding.

Gen. Burriel answered these communications by refusing to postpone the execution, the writer alleging that though the English authorities at Kingston had sought to prevent the freighting of the Virginius in violation of the law, it was, nevertheless, proven that arms and ammunition of war had been taken from Pureto Principe, to be landed on Cuban soil. The Virginius was, therefore, to be held as a pirate.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PATRIOTS.

A prominent gentleman in Cuba, writing, under date of Oct. 30, to a well-known lady in Brooklyn, gives some interesting facts in connection with the state of affairs in that country. Alluding to the death of Ignacio Agramonte as a great loss to the patriots of Cuba, to whom he was much endeared, he says that the enemy thought the death of this great chief would disorganize the patriots, and uniting all his resources, he determined to extirpate them, but without effect. The Spanish forces were compelled to retire to their entrenchments from which they rarely emerge, except in large numbers, and then only to keep up a semblance of activity. The patriots have been operating on the offensive, having attacked and sacked Guiamaro, Cascorro, Lebanacee, Magarabomba, Las Yeguas, Puntado Pilon, and even Puerto Principe is in a state of great alarm. Their new chief, Gen. Gomez, is, he says, a fine man, very brave, fully instructed in the art of war. Since he took command of the Camaguey Department, four months ago, he has undertaken offensive operations against the enemy, and in every instance the results have been most brilliant. The enemy, intrenched in strong positions, scarcely ventures from his intrenchments, and when he does, it is more for the appearance of doing something, than in reality to harass them. He is abandoning the encampments in the country and concentrating in the city, (Puerto Principe,) where he is taking extraordinary measures for security. The operations under Gomez have been in reconnoitering the outlying cultivated region of the city, resulting in the destruction of the greater part of this district, killing thirty-six of the enemy, taking twenty prisoners, forty rifles, sixty excellent horses, much clothing, provisions, &c. They assaulted and took the town of Las Legas, sacked its stores, and burned the larger part of the town; they attacked and occupied nearly all the town of Neuvitas, carrying off much rich booty. An assault on Santa Cruz gave them the very best results, capturing the town after a long and hard fight, and a number of casualties, and dislodging the enemy from every position. He left in their hands forty dead, 308 stands of arms, one cannon, 100,000 cartridges, 34,000 army caps, (*fulminantis*,) a large quantity of cannon ammunition and gunpowder. They destroyed about two-thirds of the place, and their loss was inconsiderable. Col. Henry Reeves was, as usual, in the thickest of the fight, and was wounded in the leg. He has so far recovered that he will soon resume his place among the patriot soldiers.

The writer says that the Cubans are supplied with clothes, munitions, and provisions; are in good spirits, and believe themselves to be invincible. Many of the Spanish troops are joining them; from one encampment over 150 men came to them, and soon he expects to have an army sufficiently numerous to undertake any operation. In conclusion, he says that many Cubans who have emigrated to foreign lands, and others who are away on commission, will come back to Cuba when they know the true state of affairs, to share the stories of their victories, and enjoy the final triumph of their cause.

VIEWS OF MR. WILSON.

In some conversation with a reporter of the Boston *Globe* concerning the Virginius massacre, Mr. Vice President Wilson spoke of the origin of the rebellion in Cuba, and said that the intention of the revolutionists was well known to himself and other leading friends of the abolition of slavery many years ago. It was at that time the belief of anti-slavery people that this revolution would bring with it freedom to the slaves of Cuba, and for that reason it was favorably considered by many of our prominent men. He thought that the outrage of the Virginius was no more wanton and atrocious in its character than many incidents of the revolution which could be told by residents of the Island of Cuba, and he said that such a succession of cruelties as had been sanctioned upon that island of late years should be ended by some nation in the interests of common civilization. The question, "What ought our Government to do in the matter?" is to his mind difficult to answer. The paramount duty of the American citizen is to sustain the honor and integrity of his own country, but the common interests of humanity should at all times enter into our actions upon national measures. In speaking of the effect which hostile action by our Government would have upon the republican element in Spain, Mr. Wilson expressed the fear that the form of Government was not sufficiently established in Spain to stand the test of a war with this country, and that the effect of such a war would be to recreate the monarchy. In further conversation upon the cry, to "seize Cuba and settle afterwards," Mr. Wilson remarked that it came from pretty much the same class of people as those who had raised the cry of Cæsarism in regard to the actions of President Grant, and was, consequently, hardly worth consideration.

### THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The concluding games of the billiard tournament, being the tie between Garnier and Ubassy for the first prize, and that between Joseph Dion and Daily for the fourth prize, were played to-night. The attendance of spectators was the largest of any time during the tournament, and was attracted by the game between the champion of America and the great French expert. The game between Dion and Daly was played first, and resulted in an easy victory for Daly in the forty-second inning, the score standing Daly 400, and Dion 236. The winner's average was 9 22-42. The largest runs were: Daly, 49, 41, 61; Dion, 86 and 42. The game between Ubassy and Garnier began at 10:15 o'clock. Ubassy had the call in betting at slight odds. Both contestants appeared a little anxious and played with some nervousness at the start, each missing a number of easy shots and neither making any notable runs in the first hundred points. Ubassy turned the first string 60 points ahead, with a run of 33.

### BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $245,309.

Lowell Hartshorn was killed by an engine on the Concord (N. H.) Railroad, near Thornton's Ferry, last night.

Two sons of Henry Shillings, of Winthrop, Me., were drowned yesterday morning by breaking through the ice while skating.

James Fitzsimmons, a plasterer, was run over and killed on Thursday evening, at Edgeworth, on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

John W. Carroll, of Newburyport, Mass., who shipped on board the George Nevinger, fell from the mast-head yesterday and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Abby Perry, of Washington, aged seventy-eight years, committed suicide by hanging yesterday at Waldoboro, Me.

Mrs. Anna Maria Cabell, daughter of the late Mrs. John J. Crittenden, and wife of Hon. E. C. Cabell, ex-Member of Congress from Florida, died in St. Louis, yesterday morning.

A. Golderman, of Mechanic Falls, Me., committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning. The body was warm when discovered but life was extinct.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $3,297,871; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, $16,335,000; Coin, $82,181,608, including in coin certificates, $[illegible]539,300; outstanding legal tenders, [illegible]

# TIDINGS FROM ENGLAND.

### PANIC IN THE CITY—ROTTEN SHIPS—THE POLICE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

The symptoms of panic which were yesterday observable in the city on the raising of the bank rate of discount to nine per cent., were intensified this morning by the expectation that the rate would be again raised. Sales were pressed with feverish recklessness, and one kind of stock after another went tumbling down. It was evident that the brokers were anxious and excited, and were losing their usual self-possession. The contagion of alarm spread quickly, and toward noon there seemed every reason to expect that a regular panic would be produced. Happily, it became known that the Directors of the bank were not going to raise the rate of discount—at least not just then—and this had a soothing and restorative effect. Prices continued to be very fluctuating, but, on the whole, there was a recovery from the dismal quotations of the forenoon. Although calmed a little for the moment, it is highly probable that the apprehensions which so nearly brought about a panic to-day, will revive. The most confident judges incline to think that the rate would go up to 10 per cent., and for certain kinds of paper 10 and 12 per cent. are already being paid. It is all very well for the philosophic writers of money articles to argue that there is no reason for surprise or alarm, that there is a very simple explanation of the position in which the Bank of England is placed, and that it has nothing to do with the condition of domestic trade. It is quite true that the general trade of the country, although restricted, is sound, and that the cause of disturbance must be sought elsewhere. It is difficult, however, for men of business to enjoy the Lucretian satisfaction of observing from a safe shore the sufferings of the people in storm-tossed boats. In the first place, they are not saintly philosophers, and in the next place, they are aware that, though they may be out of the storm themselves, they are pretty certain to suffer from its consequences to others. The usual logical demonstrations of the soundness of trade have very little effect when once a panic sets in. Nine per cent. is a very uncomfortable figure; it distresses trade, but the mischief it does is not to be measured by its direct results. It flurries and alarms people more than it actually hurts them, for they are thinking not so much of the rate as it is, as of the rate as it may be to-morrow or next week; and panic, when once it begins, has an awkward tendency to realize its fears.

### ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the reasons why the present rise in the rate is producing so much uneasiness, is that the origin of the movement is imperfectly understood. It is like being beaten by a stick in an invisible hand. In the city the range of financial observation and foresight is decidedly limited. People there seldom look beyond their own personal affairs, or beyond the transactions of the day. There was at first a disposition to make light of what happened in the States, as if it were something for which people here might be sorry in a friendly way, but which would not touch them. There has been a reaction, and now the tendency is rather to exaggerate American difficulties. The truth is that Germany and France are in a much more hazardous condition than the States, and as this dawns on the slow mind of the commercial world, it will, I fear, produce a violent shock. Very few persons who are not directly engaged in dealings with Germany have any conception of the financial and industrial disorganization which prevails there, and this not merely in Austria, but in Prussia as well. It was idle to suppose that two great nations could hurl themselves against each other in a terrible war, and then quietly settle down again as if nothing had happened. Both France and Germany were hurt a good deal more than they fancied. It is only now that they are beginning to feel their stiff joints and crippled limbs, and the aches and twinges to which they are liable at every change of the wind. In each country a vast body of men, for the most part young, active, and energetic, was withdrawn from industrial pursuits; a large proportion of these were killed, many returned home wounded or broken in health, and it may be doubted whether any of them were better workmen or citizens for their experiences in the war. France, of course, has been more rudely shaken than Germany; but the wild fever of speculation which seized the latter at the close of its successful campaign has confirmed the industrial paralysis. Just now, capitalists, manufacturers, and especially the laboring population, are passing through a severe trial. France has heavy claims falling due, and how are they to be met in the midst of the hopeless confusion which at present reigns there? All these things must affect England very seriously; and it will probably be found that it is on the Continent, and not in America, that the greatest danger exists.

### INDIAN FAMINES.

The expected famine in Bengal naturally adds to the uneasiness here. During little more than ten years there have been three terrible famines in India. That in the north-western provinces killed 250,000 miserable creatures; that in Orissa, 1,200,000, and that in Rajpootana, 1,364,529—in all 2,814,529. Bengal, where a famine is now pending, is one of the most densely populated parts of India, and unless adequate preparations are made for the emergency the consequences will be appalling. Happily, however, the Indian Government seems to be acting very energetically in providing stores of food, and it is now hoped that the calamity may be averted, or at least greatly mitigated. In the meantime the operation of supply and demand in the market is not to be interfered with; and, as the price of food rises, the people will have to be more careful in their consumption of it. At the same time, the knowledge that the Government has stores to fall back upon when the worst comes to the worst, will act as a check on the exorbitant demands of dealers.

### A RAID ON ROTTEN SHIPS.

The Board of Trade is just now engaged in a vigorous crusade against rotten and overloaded ships. Yesterday, no fewer than twelve vessels were seized at Aberdeen and ordered to be overhauled. If they are found to be defective, the owners will either have to obey the requirements of the board as to repairs, &c., or submit to the condemnation of the vessels. Every day, at different ports, one or two ships are treated in this way; and a very good effect has already been produced on reckless ship-owners. It will be remembered that Mr. Plimsoll, a member of Parliament, some time ago started an agitation on this subject. This led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into it; but at the same time the Board of Trade acquired powers to detain, examine, and if necessary, to condemn, dangerous ships. It has already been shown that Mr. Plimsoll's indictment was tainted with inaccuracy and sensationalism. He seems to be quite incapable of sifting evidence, and ready to accept any story that reaches him. All the same, however, the gist of his statements, apart from the details, has been fully confirmed by the investigation of the Royal Commissioners. One of the witnesses, Mr. Fernie, a Liverpool ship-owner, acknowledged that he had himself lost eighteen or nineteen ships in eleven years. There is at Lloyd's a black-list of some seven hundred ships which have forfeited their characters, many of them being known to be unsound, and others suspected, on very good grounds, of being so. Every year some of these black ships go to the bottom, but the rest are supposed to be still tempting sailors to a watery grave. The officials of the Liverpool Registry give similar evidence. Of course, the ship-owners who knowingly send out dangerous ships are a comparatively small proportion of the whole number, but the tendency of the present system is undoubtedly to make owners careless as to the safety of their ships. They can, without difficulty, insure themselves completely against loss, and can even make a profit out of it.

### LLOYD'S REGISTRY.

Some interesting information is given in the blue book as to the working of Lloyd's Registry, which was formerly a club but is now an incorporated body, with a charter. It includes upward of 450 underwriters, 215 non-underwriters, and 700 annual subscribers. It has no rules; there is something called the custom of Lloyd's, but it is very doubtful whether it has any legal force, and the lawyers are now disputing on the subject. The main principle of the association, the Secretary says, is that every member, in conducting his business as an underwriter, is perfectly free from all rules; he may accept what premium he pleases; he may settle as he likes; it stands entirely between him and the law of the land; the committee in no way interferes. The members have no community of pecuniary interest; it is an open market. A policy is usually underwritten by a great many underwriters for sums of £50 or £100, but seldom more than about £200. If it is a big thing, insurance companies take a share. One of the chief functions of Lloyd's is to publish its *List*, which gives full particulars of all kinds of maritime disasters. A staff of more than 1,200 agents is maintained in different parts of the world for the purpose of collecting information; and this staff and the other expenses of the association are paid out of the subscriptions of members. As a rule, an underwriter has no time to make inquiries into each particular case when ships are offered to him; if he attempted to do so the broker would not wait for him, but would be off at once to another underwriter. Cargoes are often insured to be carried in ships which are not yet chartered; but cases are known in which a guarantee has been required that the cargoes shall not be placed in a ship belonging to a particular owner of very bad character. Besides *Lloyd's List*, which is a daily newspaper, there is an annual publication called *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*. Ships are surveyed by Lloyd's surveyors, and if they are found to satisfy certain conditions as to form and strength they are entered on the *Register*. There is a nice question as to whether an underwriter is bound to pay more than the actual value of a lost ship. The Secretary of Lloyd's gave it as his opinion that, supposing the settled value of a ship was £20,000, and she was insured for £30,000, the insurance would hold good only up to £20,000, inasmuch as there would be two contracts, one to pay the value of the ship if she were lost, and the other a bet of £10,000 that she would not get home, and the latter being a wager policy would be illegal. This opinion, however, turns altogether on the assumption that a ship has an absolutely settled value, and this is just the difficulty of the case. Who can say what is the value of a ship? Is it the value the owners paid for her, or the price he could sell her for, or the cost of replacing her? The first theory may, of course, be set aside; but the other two theories have each their advocates. Practically, however, the value is supposed to be just what the owner chooses to call it, and underwriters rather prefer that it should be a full value, because that brings in more underwriters, and adds to the general average. There is a sort of understanding that policies shall not be disputed except on the ground of fraud; but it was suggested that overvaluation should also be made a ground of objection. A case is mentioned in which a steamer was insured for £36,000 and abandoned at sea. She was afterward brought safe into port by one of the agents of the Salvage Association. The owner pleaded that it was a constructive loss; that is to say, that it would cost more to repair her than she was worth, and he called evidence to prove that at her best she was worth only £15,000. The suit ended in a compromise, which was practically against the underwriters. Several witnesses pointed out that overinsurance has a tendency to induce Captains, when an accident happens, to abandon their ships as a constructive loss. Masters of ships are known to have said, "It will not do for me to bring my ship home." The suggestions which have been made are that underwriters should be entitled to raise a question as to the real value of ships; that there should be a compulsory survey of all vessels, and that a maximum load line should be prescribed for every vessel. The companies hesitate to make any recommendations at present, being apparently overwhelmed by the difficulties of the case on every side; but it is at least satisfactory that the Board of Trade should have been stirred up to energetic action in the matter. Mr. Plimsoll, whatever his errors and exaggerations, is entitled to credit for this result.

### THE LONDON POLICE.

The people of London are in a very perturbed state of mind just now as to their Police. Several officers of the First Life Guards were apprehended the other night at a dancing-saloon on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner, but the Magistrate held that it was the Police who were disorderly, and that the officers had been shamefully ill-used. If this decision is correct it means, of course, that the half-dozen constables concerned in the affair, who all swore to the same story, committed perjury, and that there must have been a deliberate conspiracy among them to back up their false accusations against the officers. Fashionable society is horrified to think of Guardsmen being roughly handled by the Police, and obliged to appear at the bar of a Police court, but common people have, perhaps, more reason to be alarmed. It is not very often that aristocratic gentlemen are treated in this way, but it is to be feared that it happens too frequently to persons of less distinction. This case has brought out a series of letters to the *Times* from correspondents who complain that they have similarly been made the subjects of false accusations by the Police. There is one feature common to all these stories, and it is this—that a hint of taking the number of a constable (they have their numbers on their collars) and making a complaint against him, is immediately met by a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and in some cases also by physical ill-usage. It would appear, therefore, that the Police have a settled plan of action against all who dare to criticise their behavior, and that is "to run them in." Their idea is that they must be allowed to protect the public in their own way, and if any one is rash enough to doubt whether it is exactly the right way, he is to be treated as a disturber of the peace. Taken altogether, the London Police are an extremely well-conducted body of men, civil, steady, and intelligent. It is no surprise, therefore, that there should be black sheep in such a body, but it is unfortunate that the black sheep should be increasing. A good many of the Police are every year convicted of theft and robbery, and there is a growing belief that systematic perjury is a regular part of their daily work. As a rule, no doubt, they do not make charges against innocent people, but even when they have got hold of a genuine offender they are very unscrupulous in inventing testimony to suit the occasion; and in other cases, even when they see they have made a mistake, they feel bound to stick to their original story. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Londoners should be rather uncomfortable. Their city is a very rich one; the mob, though in an ordinary way quiet and manageable, has a good deal of primitive ruffianism about it, and unless habits of order were strictly preserved the results would be very serious. Including the city proper, which has a Police force of its own, there are only now 10,000 policemen, officers and all, for over three millions of people. It will be seen, therefore, that the authority of the Police—or, at least, their power of exercising authority—is of a highly artificial character. If any large proportion of the public were to try conclusions with the Police, the latter would be nowhere. Their strength lies in the assumption that they have all the honest and respectable part of the population at their back. Unfortunately, however, the Police, by their recent conduct, have been steadily alienating the respectable classes, who are disposed to regard them rather as a danger than a protection. There are some half dozen murders which have utterly baffled the Police, and after the mutiny of last year much confidence cannot be placed in the internal discipline of the force. I should mention that while the Police of every other part of Great Britain is managed by the local authorities, the Metropolitan Police is as much a Government force as the army and navy. It is paid for in certain proportions by the Government and the rate-payers, but it is managed exclusively by the Government. The rate-payers have no control over it whatever. The head of the Police is the Commissioner, who takes his orders direct from the Home Office.

### AMUSEMENTS.

It is wonderful what a hold the barbarous celebrities of Guy Fawkes' anniversary still has on the people in some parts of England. At Lewes, for example, there is, every 5th of November, a perfect saturnalia of mischief and disorder. On any day or night of the year Lewes is one of the quietest and most decorous and demure country towns it is possible to imagine, but on this particular night it is converted into a sort of pandemonium. The streets are filled with a frantic mob of men and boys, fantastically dressed, who flourish torches, bombard the houses with squibs and crackers, and push and fight like maniacs. The Police are drawn up in force, but take care not to interfere. In London the nuisance has abated, but there are some other towns besides Lewes where the same rowdy celebration is still kept up. In London the Shah was substituted in many cases for the famous conspirator. Pellegrini, the artist, whose pictures in *Vanity Fair* attracted so much attention, has turned his attention to plastic caricatures. He has produced a droll effigy of Mr. Lowe in reddish clay, the hair and eyebrows being touched with white. Mr. Lowe's peculiarities are, however, almost too marked for caricature, and Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli will, perhaps, prove more promising subjects. The morning performances at the theatres have now begun. To-day several houses were open in this way, and they had all good audiences. There is a sort of unnatural sensation in going into a gas-lighted theatre in the daytime; but when once inside it is easy to fancy it night, except for a consciousness that one has yet to dine. London is growing so big that people who live in the suburbs when they go to the play at night find it difficult to get home again in time for breakfast. This is one reason of the popularity of the morning performances. Any one who remembers the original "Green Bushes" at the old Adelphi will find it difficult to resist sentimental reflections on seeing it announced for revival, with Mme. Celeste in her well-known part. Mme. Celeste is here, but Wright, and Paul Bedford, and O. Smith are gone. The play is a very old-fashioned one now, artificial, extravagant, and absurdly unnatural, and is not very likely to find favor with those who now see it for the first time. To-morrow is the Prince of Wales' birthday, and, in anticipation, the west of London is to-night loyally ablaze with stars and garters, monograms and crowns. The Prince keeps the anniversary to-morrow quietly at Sandringham with his family.

J. H. F.

## THE NATHAN MURDER.

IRVING'S ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES UNDER ARREST.

It will be remembered that John T. Irving, the self-accused participant in the murder of the late Mr. Benjamin Nathan, in his confession set forth that his accomplices in the terrible crime were "Cale" Gunnion and Daniel Kelly, two well-known burglars and desperate characters. He asserted that the actual killing of Mr. Nathan was done by Kelly, while he (Irving) and Gunnion were secreted in the house. Although the Police authorities have not placed much reliance on the statements made by Irving, Supt. Matsell issued orders to the detective force to ascertain the whereabouts of Gunnion and Kelly, and, if possible to place them under arrest. It was ascertained that Gunnion was serving a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for larceny. It appears that in May last Gunnion was riding on a Third avenue car, evidently watching for an opportunity to steal, when the car ran off the track, and all the passengers were requested to alight. One of the lady passengers in stepping off the car left behind her on the seat a small wooden box, which Gunnion seized and attempted to escape with, but he was pursued and arrested. The box contained a few bottles of ink. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His term of imprisonment expired on the 20th inst., and at the request of Superintendent Matsell he was detained until yesterday, when he was brought to this City by Detectives Bennett and Dusenbury and taken to the Central Office. Gunnion was closeted for several hours with Superintendent Matsell and Commissioner Gardner, in the Superintendent's private office. Neither Mr. Gardner nor Superintendent Matsell would disclose what transpired at the interview. Gunnion is locked up at Police Head-quarters in the cell recently vacated by Irving, his accuser.

It is reported that another man has been locked up at Police Head-quarters for several days past in connection with the same case. The Superintendent and detectives are very reticent about the matter, but the man is believed to be Daniel Kelly, the actual murderer of Mr. Nathan, if Irving's statements are to be believed. This man Kelly was an inmate of Auburn Prison until recently, when his term expired and he was discharged. Since Superintendent Matsell has taken the statements of Irving, the Police have been looking for Kelley, and it is believed that he is now under lock and key. The trio of desperadoes who, according to Irving, planned and executed the horrible crime which startled the City over three years ago, are now in custody, and it remains to be seen what disposition the authorities will make of the self-accused murderer and his alleged accomplices.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, William N. Lounsberry was placed on trial, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The evidence showed that Morrison Herriman & Co., lace importers, doing business on Broadway, had at various times missed lace goods to the amount of from $5,000 to $7,000 in gold. On Oct. 21, Capt. Williams, of the Eight Precinct, noticed Lounsberry, who carried a small parcel, acting in a suspicious manner, and opened the parcel, which he found contained six point lace collars, valued at $105 in gold, and fifty-eight yards of thread lace, of the value of $240 60 in gold. Lounsberry could not satisfactorily account for his possession of the property, and was arrested. It was subsequently discovered that the laces had been stolen from Morrison & Herriman by a boy named George Chilvers, who stated that he had given them to Lounsberry to dispose of, and was to receive part of the proceeds. The prisoner was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and sent to State Prison for four years and six months. George Chilvers, the alleged thief, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.... Hyman Coppermann, a pawnbroker, convicted of receiving stolen goods, and recommended to mercy, was brought up for sentence. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, in a lengthy argument moved for a stay of proceedings until a bill of exceptions could be signed and settled. The motion was denied, and the prisoner sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... John Reilly, charged with robbery, in assaulting and attempting to rob Gilson Bechell, of No. 38 South street, of a watch and chain valued at $200, on the 8th November, was found guilty of an attempt, and sent to State Prison for seven years.... Mary A. Dunn, charged with stealing $598 from John F. Doelner, on Oct. 23, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for three years.... Patrick Conroy, charged with assaulting Officer Cassidy with a stone, was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for ten months.

# THE CITY'S POOR.

### A DEPUTATION VISITS THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

WHAT MAYOR HAVEMEYER, CONTROLLER GREEN, AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS SAY.

A committee of the New-York delegation to the Legislature had an interview yesterday with Controller Green, and subsequently with Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, and with the Mayor, on the subject of providing employment for the large number of laborers at present out of work. The committee consisted of Mr. Charles S. Spencer, (Chairman,) Senators Fox and Ledwith, Mr. J. Coughlin, Mr. Peter Woods, Mr. Leake, Mr. Biglin, and Mr. Wachner, (Secretary.) The interview with Controller Green was with the view of ascertaining what means he could devise for raising money for the various departments in order that employment might be afforded to those at present out of work. During the interview, Mr. Wales, President of the Parks Department, entered the room, and in reply to the questions of the delegation stated how that department stood in the matter of being able to employ additional labor.

Mr. Spencer, as Chairman, having briefly explained the objects of the delegation—

The Controller said that, as he understood the matter, the object of the delegation was to get sound and reliable information as to what could be practically done for those who had been thrown out of employment. He was glad of the opportunity which the visit of the delegation gave him of making certain suggestions. How was their purpose, he asked, to be accomplished? First as to additional taxation. The taxes of the City for the ensuing year were three and one-half per cent, that is to say, where a tax-payer paid $250 last year, he would be obliged to pay $350 next year. Therefore the question arose whether it would be desirable to still further increase taxation. His own opinion was that it was quite heavy enough, and when he said this he did not refer to tax-payers who had millions, but to the poorer classes of persons who owned property, and who could but badly bear such burdens. Outside of this matter, any addition to the taxation which might now be made would not come into force until the 1st January, so that the problem of affording immediate relief would in no way be solved. Under these circumstances what provisions could be made for the purpose? He had made a careful estimate as to the amount of bonds the Finance Department was authorized to issue for public works, and he found that for the public parks there was $700,000; for the Croton water mains, $1,000,000; dock bonds, $1,000,000; the New-York Bridge Company, $150,000; the building of public schools, $110,000, and there were others on a sliding scale. There were also bonds for street improvements amply sufficient to carry on the work. Capitalists were very careful how they invested their money, but yet he found every disposition on their part to aid him in his negotiation of these bonds. A great deal of money, he said, had been advanced to carry on improvements and public works up town, which had greatly enhanced the value of property there. Nevertheless, he observed a strong disposition on the part of the gentlemen whose property was thereby increased in value to escape their responsibilities. There were $9,000,000 that should be in the Treasury to-day. Nearly $20,000,000 had been advanced; but some $18,000,000 of that had not yet matured. He believed that an appeal should be made to this class of men. With reference to the bonds, he had advertised in the morning papers for loans on bonds amounting to $2,717,000, and he had every reason to hope that they would be promptly taken. He should not hesitate to make demands on the capitalists to meet the emergencies suggested by the delegation. In reference to the question as to whether the several departments were reducing the number of hands, he referred the delegation to several rolls, showing that the ordinary hands were maintained, and in some instances increased. In some cases, however, owing to the season of the year, it was necessary to dispense with some of the employes. For example, those who were in charge of the public baths during the Summer, or who were usually employed sprinkling the streets, were not required at present. Mr. Green also stated that the rolls, when presented for payment, were promptly met by the Finance Department. In conclusion, he promised to aid the delegation to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Spencer said—We understand that work could be done more advantageously by day work direct from the Department than by contracts, and that the Board of Aldermen can, by a two-thirds vote, rescind that part of the charter making it obligatory on the departments to take contracts for all jobs over $1,000.

Mr. Green—That is so; but I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Spencer—You think there is a probability of this money being raised?

Mr. Green—I think the capitalists are disposed to come forward and assist us.

Mr. Wales, President of the Park Commission, here entered the room on business unconnected with the visit of the delegation, and was questioned as to the ability of his department to give additional employment and expend the authorized $700,000 between this and the 1st January. He thought that additional employment could be given, but did not believe that the $700,000 could be properly expended within that time, although it might in a somewhat longer period.

Mr. Peter Woods said the situation of affairs in regard to working men was most serious, and he hoped that all the departments would do their best in regard to employing men. There ought to be employment furnished for 15,000.

Mr. Ledwith (to Mr. Wales)—How many men do you think you could take on between this and New-Year's?

Mr. Wales thought he could take on about 1,000—perhaps not so many.

Mr. Ledwith—Then you don't think you could spend this $700,000 that is to be raised for you during the next six weeks?

Mr. Wales—No; I do not—especially if snowy or wet weather was to come on.

Mr. Spencer—The men ought to be employed shoveling snow off, and then shoveling it on again.

Mr. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, said no one felt more heartily than himself for our laboring fellow-citizens, and, so far as possible, all technicalities which stood in the way or impeded the action of the departments would be disregarded. The laws would in all cases be construed in a broad and liberal sense for their benefit.

Mr. Spencer—The state of affairs is simply dreadful. Hundreds of applications are daily made to me and to the other representatives, from men out of employment. Men cannot stand it to see their wives and children starving. Something must be done immediately. I only express my own opinion, but I believe it is that of the delegation, that the Controller is and has been doing everything in his power to relieve the distress which falls at present so heavily on the laboring classes.

The Controller having expressed his willingness to receive every suggestion which the delegation might have to offer, and to give them his best co-operation, the committee took their leave.

### INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Committee next visited the Department of Public Works, where they were introduced to Commissioner Van Nort. The case of the delegation was stated by Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Van Nort replied in effect that if the funds were placed at his disposal he could take on ten thousand men within the next six weeks. There was plenty of work to be done. He was now taking on men every day. No case of real distress was sent away, but all men in want who applied were furnished with a ticket for work. Of course, however, the ability of the department to make any large increase depended on the Finance Department being in a condition to provide funds.

The delegation then retired.

### INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

The delegation next waited on the Mayor, and Mr. Spencer explained their purpose. He said that they proposed waiting on the Common Council on Monday, in reference to the abolition or suspension of the ordinances as to putting men to work by contract, and with the view of having the day's work system substituted. Therefore they considered it eminently wise and proper to wait upon his Honor and ask his co-operation in obtaining immediate employment for the large number of men at present out of work.

The Mayor, in reply, said he did not wish it to be understood that he was in any way opposed to the employment of any one willing and able to work. At the same time, men took different views of this subject, and he himself had passed through such things before, and had seen what the effects of sudden movements in these matters were upon the sentiments of the people. In 1857, the people had work enough up to September, when the Fire, Life and Trust Company failed. That failure was the commencement of one of these panics such as they had experienced recently. His predecessor, Fernando Wood, said that the people were starving to death, and everybody was starved because Fernando Wood told them so. Butchers' and bakers' carts were stopped in the street by the starving people, but finding that that would not do, they went to Fernando Wood and asked for 100,000 barrels of flour. But when they got down their passions, they found they were not starving at all. But a few weeks ago they had another financial difficulty, not so deep-seated, however, as that of 1857, for the produce of the country had brought very good prices. Now, all at once, men who had been getting good wages were said to be in a starving condition. Regarding this matter at all, they should look at it all round. The City of New-York had a very large debt upon it, and while it was able to provide for all necessary improvements, they found it difficult in the present deranged state of the currency to negotiate drafts and bonds, even to take up existing indebtedness. The working people had been getting large wages up to the present time. He did not quite agree to the proposition that the contract system should be abolished, and everything done by the day's work. It was a rule, and one which he dared say would apply to most of the gentlemen present, that people would buy where they could buy cheapest. They had an example in the ship-building of the City. They had had a number of strikes, and other causes, the results of which were that the ship-building which had been formerly done in New-York was transferred to Maine, and that it still remained in Maine, because people found that they could get work done cheaper there. The laws of labor, and their operation, could not be overlooked in a matter of this kind. Labor, like every other marketable commodity, advanced in price or receded, just as there was demand for it or the contrary. A number of persons who had been getting $5 a day through Internationals and trades-unions, and who would not take $2, were now said to be starving to death. They all knew that when there was a demand for labor it should be paid for, and, on the other hand, when the demand became less, the value of labor decreased. All the invention of man could not get over these laws, and when it was attempted to violate them, either through the tyranny of labor, or the tyranny of capital, or the tyranny of despotism, some disruption was sure to take place. Now, the City was asked to do—what? To spend two or three millions of dollars. It was all very well to spend that amount of money, but it was necessary to raise it in the first instance. For his part he liked to see people work. He was himself a working man; he had brought up his children as workers, and up and down he was in favor of labor. But regarding this question, fairly and squarely, there were other interests besides those of the working people to be considered. Their taxes was a consideration of vital importance. They could not get away from a tax of three and one-quarter, perhaps three and one-half, for the coming year, and he thought that many of those who paid taxes were entitled to quite as much consideration as the working people. He could not see why the property of those who, by thrift and industry, had built up their houses, should be confiscated in order to meet the interests of another class of men who had, in some degree, by strikes or the like, contributed to the present state of things themselves. Now, the question pressed forward was, Would the City go to work and incur a debt for the purpose of making improvements not needed, in order to give food to some people who say they are in distress? It was a question which should not be hastily resolved upon, but which should be fully considered in all its aspects.

Mr. Spencer said his Honor was mistaken in supposing that the men whom the delegation represented asked for any number of barrels of flour, or for aught in the nature of charity. They were, on the contrary, quite ready and anxious to give a dollar's worth of labor for every dollar they received. The members of the delegation were men who, by reason of their official positions, knew the distressed state to which these men were reduced. They did not speak on information and belief, but on personal knowledge. The City was much larger to-day than it was in 1857, and consequently there was a greater number of men who wanted work. He believed there were 20,000 men—and he did not think he would be over the mark if he were to say 30,000—out of employment. He held to the doctrine that the City should have its public works built by its own citizens, and notwithstanding the argument that taxation would be increased by the employment of more labor than usual, would it not be better in the long run to submit to increased taxation now, than in the future to be obliged to support the wives and children of these people in the Poor-house?

Mr. Wachner explained that the suspension of the contract system in favor of putting the men to work on the day system was what they wanted. They wanted to get rid of the long way of doing the matter, so that immediate employment might be afforded.

The Mayor again reiterated his desire not to be understood as discussing this subject in a manner antagonistic to the interests of the working classes, and, in answer to Mr. Spencer, promised to give the delegation all the assistance in his power in restoring labor to its legitimate basis.

The delegation then withdrew. To-day at 12 o'clock they will have an interview with the Commissioners of Docks, and will probably also visit some of the other public departments.

## THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION INQUIRY.

The inquest regarding the Harlem boiler explosion was continued yesterday before Coroner Kessler.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, one of the firm of Dillon & Clyde, the original contractors of the Fourth avenue improvement, testified that their contract was to lower the track and construct a tunnel. The firm were primarily responsible for the execution of the contract, but in the ordinary course of business they sublet three-fourths of it to Messrs. Bemer & Coyne. Mr. Clyde, another partner of the firm, had general charge of the work intrusted to them. He said that the firm, as a body, held themselves responsible for the individual suggestions of any of its members. On cross-examination he admitted that he exercised no control over the subcontractors as to the manner in which they did their work. Certain sections of the improvements were reserved for the control of the original contractors, of whom he was one, but with regard to the subsections let to other people, so far as machinery and all general handiwork were concerned, they had nothing whatever to do with them. The specifications probably contained clauses providing for indemnification in case of explosion or accident, but he, personally, had no knowledge of that fact, as the original contractors allowed the work to be done by Messrs. Bemer & Coyne, the subcontractors, and with the machinery and handicraft used by these gentlemen they were supposed to have, and really had, nothing whatever to do. On cross-examination, the witness said that he had no control whatever over the machinery. The Coroner here intimated that the specifications indicating the character of the relations between the firm of which the witness was a member and the firm of Bemer & Coyne, upon whom was sought to be fixed the responsibility of the present disaster, had better be produced immediately, with a view to the better understanding by the jury of the actual responsibility of each party. The Coroner's wish was at once complied with, but upon being asked what was the precise nature of the responsibility entailed by the specifications, the witness said that he could not tell what were the obligations imposed upon the firm in the event of death by accident. William Hall, who said that he was a master mechanic in the employ of Messrs. Dillon & Clyde, testified that he examined the boiler after its explosion, and that he was at a loss to account for the cause of the occurrence. John Balmore said that he was Constructing Engineer to the Harlem Gas-light Company, and that he owned the exploded boiler. He purchased it after forty-one days' trial, and so far from finding it weak and defective he considered it to be very strong. The further investigation was then adjourned to next Monday.

## THE FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. VROOM.

The funeral services of Ex-Gov. Vroom took place from his late residence on State street, Trenton, N. J., yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The pall-bearers were Chancellor Green, Ex-Gov. Olden, Chief Justice Beasley, Gov. Parker, Attorney General Gilchrist, Abraham Browning, Cortland Parker, and Judge Scudder. When the funeral procession passed along the streets to the depot to take the train to Somerville, the various places of business on the route were closed, many of them having emblems of mourning displayed. The funeral was attended by a large number of prominent citizens from all parts of the State. The Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Court were adjourned for one week out of respect to the memory of the deceased. All the city offices were closed during the day. An extra train was provided to carry the remains from Trenton to Somerville by way of Elizabeth. The depot in Somerville was crowded on the arrival of the train. The services at the Dutch Reformed Church commenced at 1:30 o'clock, and an eloquent discourse was preached by the Pastor, after which the remains were conveyed to the cemetery for interment, followed by an immense assemblage.

## BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. The Controller offered a resolution authorizing the issue of $300,000 assessment bonds for the Department of Public Works, so as to give employment to laborers during the Winter. Mayor Havemeyer asked what the bonds were for. The Controller replied that they were for up-town improvements. He said that assessments amounting to $9,000,000 were due by various parties to this City. They had not paid them, although the improvements had doubled and quadrupled the value of their lots. He hoped a law would be enacted compelling them to pay the amounts they owe into the City Treasury. The resolution was adopted. The Controller then moved that $300,000 Croton main stock be issued for the Department of Public Works. The motion was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted appropriating $5,000 for cleaning public offices, and $5,000 for coal and for repairs to Police courts, after which the board adjourned.

## A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Jacob Schaffer hung himself in the hay-loft of the stables in the rear of the Bay Shore House at the Communipaw Abattoir, Jersey City. Deceased was employed as foreman by Mr. Kimme, who has a large number of trucks engaged in hauling meat from the abattoir to New-York. It was his custom to go to the stables about 3 o'clock in the morning, to see that the men started out all right, and he was on duty yesterday morning as usual. Shortly before 7 o'clock the men were all out of the stables except the watchman, and Schaffer went up into the hay-loft, deliberately rolled a bale of hay into a convenient position under a girder in the roof, made a slip-knot in the rope, adjusted it on his neck, tied it twice around the girder, and stepped off the upright bale. Another bale, which he had placed on its side to make a step, was but six inches from his feet, and he had evidently stood with his face close to the girder and left but little room for the rope. Death must have resulted almost instantly. The body was not discovered for several hours afterward and was cold when cut down. Mrs. Schaffer died recently, and Mr. Schaffer has been melancholy at times ever since. No cause is assigned for the act, and the men who conversed with him during the morning say that he was calm and perfectly sane. Schaffer was fifty years of age.

## THE BOARD OF POLICE.

EIGHT OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVES REMANDED TO PATROL DUTY BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and, although but a short session was held, the action taken was such as to cause a great sensation in the Detective Office. Eight of the Central Office detectives were remanded to patrol duty, and transferred to precincts as follows: George Radford and John F. Dickson to the Twenty-third Precinct; Joseph Eustace to the Nineteenth Precinct; John McCord to the Sixteenth Precinct; Thos. Kelso to the Ninth Precinct; Jas. Sinington to the Sixth Precinct; John G. Tully and Wm. B. Moore to the Fourteenth Precinct. Radford, McCord, and Eustace have been attached to the Detective Office for a long number of years, and it is expected that rather than perform patrol duty they will tender their resignations to the Police Commissioners, which will doubtless be accepted. Dickson was formerly a Captain of Police in the Metropolitan Department. He resigned his position as Captain soon after the late Superintendent Jourdan was appointed to command the force in 1870, and was then transferred to the Detective Office. He will also resign sooner than assume the irksome duties of a patrolman. He has been a member of the Police force for a great many years. Kelso is a brother of Ex-Superintendent Kelso, and was appointed a detective soon after his brother assumed the duties of Superintendent, without having had any previous experience in the Police Department. Moore is the man who was selected by Ex-Superintendent Kennedy to assist District Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury in securing the conviction of Charles J. Jefferds, the murderer of Walton and Matthews, a number of years ago. He made the acquaintance of Jefferds, gained his confidence, and succeeded in obtaining from him admissions which led to the discovery of new testimony, and resulted in his conviction. As a reward for his services, he was appointed clerk of the Detective Office, and remained in that position until a few months ago, when he was added to the detective force. Tully has been a member of the Police force for a number of years, and was a precinct detective for some time before being assigned to the Central Office. The announcement of these transfers created the most intense excitement and consternation among the detective officers, as it was rumored that the Board of Police intended to make a clean sweep of the entire office by transferring all the present incumbents to precinct duty and filling their places by an entirely new body of men, selected from the various precincts. The following officers, who have been acting as precinct detectives, were yesterday transferred to the Central Detective Office, in place of the detectives mentioned above: John J. Dunn, from the Seventeenth Precinct; Richard Fields, from the Fifth Precinct; Richard King, from the Tenth Precinct; Patrick Leahy, from the Eighteenth Precinct; John H. Woolsey, from the Twenty-fifth Precinct; Jacob Von Gerichten, from the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Zabriskie H. Mullen, from the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

The resolution making these changes in the Detective Office was offered at the meeting of the board by Commissioner Charlick, and the transfers were made at the suggestion of Superintendent Matsell and Capt. Irving. Several other changes will be made within the next few days.

## A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.

A law of the Brooklyn Board of Health requires that every magistrate or clergyman performing the marriage ceremony must, under a penalty of $10, report the names of the contracting parties to the Board of Health, where a register of all marriages, births, and deaths is kept. Some days since, Rev. W. P. Corbett, Pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, married one Avis to the daughter of Mr. Joshua Barnes, but failed to make the necessary report to the Board of Health. Avis, after the marriage, was discovered to be a person of bad character, against whom warrants of arrest for forgery and other crimes had been issued by Justice Walsh. When Mr. Barnes discovered this fact, he went to Mr. Corbett for a certificate of his daughter's marriage, with a view of taking the proper steps to procure a divorce. Mr. Barnes' interview with Mr. Corbett was not satisfactory, and now he has made an affidavit, which has been submitted to the Board of Health, charging Mr. Corbett with performing the marriage ceremony in a secret manner, and afterward refusing to give a certificate to the deponent or to make the necessary report to the Board of Health. Mr. Corbett will be prosecuted by the Board of Health.

## THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, has been engaged during the past few days in the examination of the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank, and especially with regard to loans made by the late President, E. J. Blake, to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Meigs says that but little, if any, loss will accrue to the bank in connection with these loans, and yesterday issued a card to that effect, as follows:

Nov. 21, 1873.

I have gone far enough in my investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Mercantile National Bank to be enabled to express the opinion that, in my judgment, there is nothing in their position that need give the commercial world any uneasiness whatever.

CHARLES A. MEIGS,
National Bank Examiner.

P. S.—The present Directors and their families, and the families of the late Directors, own 6,262 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock of the bank, or $626,200 par value out of the $1,000,000 capital.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Examiner.

## SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Inspectors Kimball and Fidean, of Col. Frank E. Howe's bureau, yesterday seized 6,000 cigars and a trunk full of cigarettes found on board of the steam-ship Morro Castle. They are understood to have been brought from Havana by the employes on board of the vessel, but as no one would own them, the offenders could not be detected.

## RECEPTION AT WARD SCHOOL NO. 50.

Eleven hundred children assembled in the large hall of Public School No. 50, in East Twentieth street, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The occasion of this gathering was the first annual reception of the scholars of the primary department. Mr. Nielson, President of the Board of Education, addressed the children. He said that fifty years ago he attended a primary school reception in the Eighth Ward, since which time he had devoted much time to local educational matters. The exercises embraced calisthenics, dialogues, solos, recitations, &c., which were ably rendered by the juveniles.

## CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury, yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $222,553 95; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $3,156 42; collection of assessments and interest, $30,262 42; water rents, $1,849 63; vault permits, $1,345 50; fees and fines, Fifth District Court, $33; licenses, Mayor's Office, $138 50; market rents and fees, $3,962 34. Total, $263,094 38.

## STABBING AFFRAY IN JERSEY CITY.

Harry Sampson, a Cornish miner, employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western tunnel, was stabbed by James Reilly, at an early hour yesterday morning, in a saloon on Summit street, near Railroad avenue, Jersey City. They had a dispute before the bar, and Sampson knocked Reilly down. The latter, on regaining his feet, drew a knife and stabbed Sampson several times in the face and neck. The assailant escaped, and has not since been seen. Dr. Craven was summoned and dressed the wounds. It is probable they will result fatally.

## CAPT. JACK'S BODY.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., several teams loaded with Government stores from Fort Klamath, arrived at Roseburg, Oregon, and unloaded at the depot of the Oregon and California Railroad. Shortly after one of the teamsters went to the office of the *Plaindealer*, and privately invited the editor to walk with him to the depot. The editor went, and this is what he says he saw and heard: "When we arrived there he pointed to a cask, which, on close inspection, proved to be nothing more than a common whisky barrel, marked 'Society of Natural History, Washington, D. C.' We then wanted to know what was the meaning of this, when our friend informed us that the barrel contained nothing less than the body of the Modoc chief, preserved in spirits, and was being shipped this way ostensibly as Government stores, to prevent comment by newspapers and the public in general. Our informant then proceeded to give the whole story, as he was present at the execution, and had remained at Fort Klamath from the time the Indians were hung until he left for Roseburg with his team and horrible freight. It appears Jack's body was never buried after the head was severed from the trunk. In fact, if it had not been for the superstitious fears of the Indians concerning their dead relatives, which cause them to very often risk their lives in time of war to carry their slain from the field of battle, and apprehensions entertained as to how it would be received by the public mind, the body would never have been buried. As it was, the Modoc Chief only rested in his grave about ten or twelve hours. It was dug up before midnight on the day he was hung, by soldiers detailed for that purpose, who filled up the grave and left it as though it had never been disturbed. The body was immediately carried to the fort and the head taken off and put up for shipment east. A few days after this the remainder of the body was placed in the barrel, as already stated, and started for the same city for which the head was intended. We have reason to believe the story as told us is true in every particular. We have since questioned other teamsters who came from Fort Klamath with our informant, and they corroborate the story, and say it had become a subject of common conversation when they left. We did not see the body, nor would we have felt any better had we been allowed to contemplate the horrible spectacle of the headless body of a dead Indian preserved in alcohol. But we have no right to think that it was not there."

# A BEAUTIFUL SERVICE.

### THE UNITED CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The united choirs of Trinity Parish met Thursday evening, at the services in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street. The meeting was the first of the united choirs since 1867, and the occasion of their coming together appeared to be regarded as something in the nature of a musical festival, devoted, of course, solely to sacred composition. At all events, the occasion was extremely interesting, and, as might be readily anticipated, the church was crowded. The choirs present were: Trinity Church, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messiter; St. Paul's Chapel, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Cornell; St. John's Chapel, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Hoxsley, and Trinity Chapel, directed by Mr. W. Gilbert. The service commenced with the processional hymn, "Pleasant are Thy Courts Above," which was followed by the 118th Psalm. After prayers, the first lesson was read, and was succeeded by the Magnificat, and Nicene Creed. The united choirs next sang the hymn, (the [illegible] of the Hymnal,) "The Strain Upraise of Joy and Praise." Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, delivered a brief address appropriate to the occasion, having reference principally to what ought to be the character of Church music, and condemnatory of the abuses to which it is frequently submitted. It would be readily admitted, he said, that anything like a sermon would not be in keeping with the circumstances under which they were assembled, and therefore he proposed merely to make a few remarks in harmony with the occasion. He referred to the former union of the choirs in 1867, and to the wish which he then expressed that they might meet every year. That desire had, however, been unfulfilled, and six years and eight months had passed away without any further union until the present. However, he had to renew the hope that this union of the parish choirs might be carried out yearly. There were many good purposes to be served by such assemblages. They promoted unity, and would be sure to serve the interests of church music. Music was the fair daughter of a better sphere, and as she had done much for us, so we should consider what we might do for her. There was a pure spiritual power in music, and it was the only one of the fine arts that could not be used directly by the vile. The other fine arts—painting, sculpture, poetry—they were not always pure. On the contrary, they might be made most potent instruments for evil in the hands of the vicious, and might be so perverted and distorted that no decent man or woman could look at them, or that the interposition of the laws of the land might become necessary to check their evil tendencies. But music could not be used in that way. She was too subtle and ethereal to be thus laid hold of by the [illegible] of indecency. She might, indeed, be used to minister to the tastes and evil inclinations of those who were already vile, but she could not herself make as bad. On the contrary, music herself was the victim that was obliged to stand exposed to the contumely of the depraved and the wicked. There was no sphere in which music should be more pure, more ethereal and more lofty than in the church, and yet, regarding what frequently passes for sacred music, one might well be oppressed with mingled feelings of sorrow and disgust. The first thing to be deplored in regard to church music was the mixing up of things sacred and secular, as if the music of the soul, devotion and of its love, and that of ordinary life were one and the same thing, and could be used interchangeably without any violence to our convictions. It was [illegible] against the eternal fitness of things, for example, when that superb hymn of Christianity, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," was sung to the same air as the sentimental and amatory [illegible] "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Such examples were numerous in church music, and the only explanation of them was that the masses had lost that fine and delicate sense of fitness which was necessary in these matters, and those who knew better were afraid to speak their minds and express their true feeling. Another thing to be apprehended in church music was the glaring incongruity between the music performed and the circumstances under which it is given. If there were any occasion on which church music should be impressive and solemn, it was the burial of the dead. And yet he had witnessed an occasion, at the burial of a dear friend, when that music which should have been given in a solemn and serious manner was sung by a single soprano voice with trills, roulades, and vocal gymnastics that he was pained to hear. And the matter which could not be too strongly condemned was the fact that the music at church services was frequently nothing more than a concert without any regard to unity. Church services should have a plan and purpose, but some of them were mere concerts, with the prayers and offices brought in by way of accompaniment. He remembered, last Easter, having seen a programme of music for church service containing no less than seventeen pieces, no two of them by the same composer, and not the least unity between them. Much of these evils, he believed, would be removed by such unions as that which they then held, and, therefore, he renewed the wish expressed by him in 1867, on a similar occasion, that the union of the choirs of Trinity Parish might, in the future, be carried out every year. At the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Dix's address several anthems were performed, illustrative of the history of ecclesiastical music. The services terminated with the benediction and recessional hymn. The singing of the united choirs throughout the services was eminently satisfactory. They seemed to be in perfect accord and harmony, and the rendering of the [illegible] hymn, "The Strain Upraise," was especially effective.

## FIREMEN IN COUNCIL.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A special committee of the Chief Engineers of the Fire Departments of several leading cities of the United States concluded in this City yesterday a two days' session, having met pursuant to a resolution adopted at Baltimore, on the 31st of October last. The purpose was to bring to the notice of the councils of the various cities matters pertaining to their departments in a manner best calculated to insure their immediate consideration.

The committee held their first meeting here on Thursday last, at No. 150 Broadway. There were present Chiefs Damrell, of Boston; Greene, of Providence; Spieman, of Baltimore; Bates, of New-York; Cathuff, of Newark; Commissioner Rowland, of Norfolk, Va.; and Chief Nevins, of Brooklyn; G. T. Hope, President Continental Insurance Company, New-York; J. W. Kingsley, of Faneuil Hall Insurance Company of Boston; M. L. Crowell, President Irving Fire Insurance Company, New-York, and Chairman of Committee on New-York Fire Patrol; M. B. Wilson, Superintendent New-York Fire Patrol, and Thomas H. Hall, National Fire Insurance Company, New-York, were also in attendance. Chief Damrell was elected Chairman, and Henry H. Hall, Secretary. The first subject under consideration was, "The Limitation of Combustible Material in the Structure of Buildings, the Reduction of Excessive Height in Buildings, and the Restriction of the Dangers of Elevator Passages, Hatchways, and Mansards." Commissioner Rowland, Chairman of the committee appointed to consider this subject, submitted a report recommending the enforcement of comprehensive building laws in each city or town having fire departments. The report was adopted.

Chief Spieman, of Baltimore, suggested that, as a wise provision for a building law, it would be well to require inspection of new buildings as each tier of beams was laid.

On the subject of the safe construction of heating apparatus, Chief Bates, of New-York, reported that it was clear that the vicinity of heating apparatus could only be insured by having the same regulated by the usual building laws, and he advised that all building laws include this subject. The matter was referred. On the subject of fire-escapes, a resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress to offer an incentive for inventors to devise suitable apparatus for escape from burning buildings. A resolution was adopted urging upon the Mayors and Common Councils of cities and towns the importance and necessity of providing themselves at once with a large supply of water that can be made available for extinguishing fires. The committee recommended the general application of relief valves to all fire-engines and hydrant-heads, to be used in connection with shut-off nozzles, as the best means of encouraging the use of water and providing for its judicious application at fires.

The committee also recommended that in all large factories, hotels, and other large buildings a brigade composed of the employes should be drilled, for the purpose of holding a fire in check until the arrival of the Fire Department. The committee reassembled yesterday, Chief Damrell, of Boston, presiding. As powder was used by inexperienced men at Boston and Chicago in the extinguishment of fire, it was resolved that the Chief Engineers of the several departments be requested to recommend the enactment of a law creating a sappers and miners corps similar to that in New-York, to be placed under the control of the engineer in command of the fire.

A report was adopted recommending a complete system of fire-alarm telegraph where it is not at present used.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the best apparatus to be used in the extinguishment of fires, reported that they found it impossible to select, from the different kind of steam fire-engines manufactured in this country, any one kind that they could recommend in preference to all others. In regard to hose they said that as yet no hose has in their opinion, been manufactured which meets fully the requirements which, to them, seemed desirable. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the full paid system be generally adopted, and that the terms of office for which the chiefs and other executive officers of fire departments are appointed should cover as long a period as may be possible, and not be subject to removal for any cause other than unfitness or incompetency for the efficient discharge of their duties.

The chiefs of the several fire departments were recommended to urge upon the municipal authorities of their respective places the importance of establishing regulations to control the storage and sale of the more inflammable materials generally, and of petroleum in particular. Several matters of minor importance having received attention, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman.

The committee then adjourned.

# TWEED'S CONVICTION.

## A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

### HOW THE "LEADING" NEW-YORK DAILY JOURNALS HELPED TO BRING HIM TO JUSTICE—THE "AID AND COMFORT" GIVEN TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES DURING THE FIGHT AGAINST TAMMANY.

For the benefit of those tax-payers who may be interested to know how far the single-handed assaults of THE NEW-YORK TIMES upon Tweed, Sweeny & Co. were aided by the "leading" daily journals that now preach such eloquent sermons, and point so many beautiful morals over the prostrated body of their former subsidizer and friend, we have taken the trouble to collate a few extracts and set them in opposite columns. They are worth cutting out and preserving in scrap-books for future reference:

| *New-York Herald*, 1871. | *New-York Herald*, 1873. |
|---|---|
| "TAMMANY'S PRESTIGE."<br>"The sinews of war, the organization, the discipline, the prestige, and the machinery are all on the side of Tammany, while the discords, the wrangling factions, the feuds, and the weaknesses are all on the side of the Republicans. In the matter of the spoils, Tammany, under the new charter, is master of all she surveys. In 1863, the Democracy throughout the State were split into two factions—hard-shells and soft-shells—over the spoils of the Custom-house; but these spoils are now a mere bagatelle. Tammany in our City and County affairs controls the annual collection and disbursement of some twenty-five millions of money, or about twice the whole annual expenses of the Government of the United States under John Quincy Adams. Tammany can, and probably will, from her savings, put $1,000,000 into this election. She can buy up every man that is in the market, and as far as necessary she has bought or will buy them."<br>"THE DEBT OF THE CITY."<br>"And what, when our whole City debt, less $18,000,000 in the Sinking Fund, is only $81,425,000? What is this but a bagatelle upon a valuation of personal and real estate upon the island at a thousand millions, and with City property estimated by the Mayor at $267,000,000 in value?"<br>[When this shameless attempt was made to bolster up Tweed, Sweeny & Co., the actual debt of the City was fully $100,000,000.]<br>"MISTAKEN STATISTICS."<br>"The statistics of the Controller, taking them for what they are offered, will, therefore, be welcome reading to all who feel a pride in our growing Metropolis, for they establish that there is to be no cessation of the grand improvements we see making everywhere in our docks, our avenues, our parks, our bridges, our public buildings, our rapid transit routes. Everywhere the Metropolis, under the intelligent management of the Controller's statistics, bids fair to blossom even more beautifully than before."<br>"ADMIRABLE CRICHTON HALL."<br>"One of the most polished and cultivated gentlemen and politicians of the day, Oakey Mayor Hall has the honor to be the Chief Magistrate of the greatest City on the American continent; it is no reason that he should be denied the courtesies current among gentlemen, that he should be subjected to the ornate flings of types in professional amenities as they should be practiced among gentlemanly journalists and politicians. Take Mayor Hall as a chief Municipal officer, as a writer of public documents, of plays, and as a critic of players, as a poet, an editor, a lecturer, a speech-maker, a horseback rider, a man of wit and humor, a gentleman of elegance and refinement; take him as a genial companion, a careful counselor, a firm friend, as a man of affectionate and high-toned impulses, he is at once the American gentleman *par excellence*—the Admirable Crichton of our City politicians.<br>"Hence this raid of THE TIMES into the realms of Bohemia and this conspiracy to undermine the throne of the King of the Bohemians we must believe are instigated by those envious scribblers who have not polish enough to know how to approach the presence of his Bohemic Majesty, brains enough to be enrolled among even the lower circles in the mystic kingdom, nor wit enough, unlike my lady the Hub, to 'see where the fun comes in,' and take a joke with the good humor in which it is made."<br>(*May*, 1871.)<br>"But what does all this signify? It signifies that Tammany, having the opportunity, has used it to strengthen herself in possession of the State without sticking at trifles. Has the party in power at Washington been doing better or worse? Not much either way. They are both pretty much alike on the spoils. But can Tammany afford to enter into a comparison of economy with Gen. Grant's Administration? Perhaps not—'but what's the hodds as long as you're 'appy!' *That's the question.* Who cares on either side how the money comes, so that it goes freely to the party? *That's the point.* Tammany has been cutting it pretty fat. Carry out at Washington the programme of the late session at Albany, and on the same scale, and we shall have a budget of a thousand millions a year. But in making money plentiful will it not make us all rich? *That is the argument.* But the national debt! It is big enough to take care of itself, *and that's a fact.* What are you going to do about it? Make way for Tammany, for is it not by using the means that we gain the power?"—*June.* | KICKS THE DEAD LION.<br>"In vindicating the law by the conviction of Tweed the jury that tried the criminal case have done great service to the cause of public morality. That verdict nails a criminal to the shame and ignominy which his crime demands—a criminal for whom his friends claimed an immunity from punishment, no matter what his guilt. He was stout and hale and hearty; he had literally fattened on public plunder in person as well as purse. Three years ago he was such a model of a prosperous rogue that men shook their heads in doubt, and said, with their eyes upon him, that bold, unblushing dishonesty was the best policy in this world, at least. The verdict of yesterday is a blow that in the case of Tweed, and in all others like him, shatters the picture of deified dishonesty which the hot hands of deluded youth were busy painting three short years ago. He should have a marble palace for his horses; his diamonds vied with those of Jim Fisk alone; he put a Legislature in his pocket and had plenty of money there to quiet them. He robbed and shared, like the highwaymen of a hundred years ago, until the poor, fantastic 'Prince of Erie' beside him seemed a gilded butterfly hovering around a gorgeous cockatoo. So high had he enthroned himself in the affections of the hungerers after sudden wealth that his statue in imperial bronze at one time seemed about to dispute the open spaces of the City with Washington himself. Thousands of dollars were subscribed by his henchmen and admirers, and it seems like a horrid dream now that a glimmer of distrust in Tweed himself alone saved the City from the bitter irony of seeing his bronze effigy in a public square. With what shame should we explain to-day to the hard-handed emigrant from Europe that the original was 'serving his time' with other robbers in the Penitentiary in a striped suit instead of a Roman toga, that this was the sort of man America loved to honor, if Tweed had been a vain fool as well as a rogue! Bold as *Macheath*, he was imposing as a London Alderman of the old turtle-soup time. His was no traffic in railway bonds, but a systematic diving of the hand into the public purse, bringing out small bills for those who connived at his villainy, and purchasing what seemed invincible security with a fraction of the large remainder, which was banked to his own account. Dishonored, convicted, he stood in court yesterday amid the dismayed remnants of his once victorious band. 'A javelin of law has pierced him,' said his counsel piteously. It was a javelin of justice and a stout one, driven with mighty force, which went whizzing through the armor of stolen money he had on, and struck to earth so great and yet so vulgar a leader in the golden age of fraud. Well may we congratulate the twelve 'good men and true' who drove that javelin home." |
| ***New-York Tribune*, 1871.**<br>ADMONISHES THE MAYOR TO PROSECUTE THE TIMES.<br>"It is tolerably well known that the *Tribune* believes in libel suits.—We respectfully suggest to Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly that this is a good time for one. Newspapers are not licensed slanderers, and the man who, being grossly libeled on a matter of sufficient importance, and in a quarter sufficiently respectable, neglects to punish the libeler in the legal way, fails of his duty to society as well as to himself. Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly cannot honorably neglect now to bring a libel suit against THE NEW-YORK TIMES. * * * Now, these charges are true or false. If true, the thieves who thus prostitute great public trust should be prosecuted so rigorously and promptly that within a twelve-month either Sing Sing should hold them or this continent should not. If false, the journal that so grossly libels the chief officers of its City should be taught that slander so monstrous is a luxury too costly to be indulged in more than once in its life-time. * * We have scrupulously refrained from the intemperate and indiscriminate style of attack in which THE TIMES has of late profusely indulged, because words thus used lose their force, and because we do not have proofs to warrant charges, which, nevertheless, we have often believed to be true. We have now no copies secretly obtained of Mr. Connolly's books. But THE TIMES says it has, and on their authority it at last makes specific charges so damning that they ought to crush either you or it. We tell you, in all calmness and candor, that you cannot without infamy sit still under them. *Dare you to accept the challenge to a court of law?*"<br>Not content with this warm defense of the accused, the *Tribune*, on the following day, July 24, 1871, insisted that, if the charges made by THE TIMES were "justified by facts, Messrs. Hall and Connolly ought now to be cutting stone in a State Prison; and if it be the mere outpouring of partisan malice, its authors ought to suffer for it. We do not indorse it, neither do we discredit it. We are not in possession of facts that would warrant us in making such charges; if THE TIMES is, it has done no more than its duty, and deserves the thanks of the community. Let us have the truth placed beyond dispute. The managers of THE TIMES are known and responsible. If they have grossly defamed the Mayor and Controller, they should be proceeded against criminally, and brought to trial forthwith. We await the action of Messrs. Hall and Connolly with earnest solicitude."<br>On July 24 it again came to the rescue of the Ring in the following words:<br>"* * Although no proof is adduced that this vast sum, [$5,633,646 83,] or any part of it, was stolen by two or by four of our chief Municipal rulers, it seems plain that money in large amounts has been paid out of the City Treasury for which no adequate consideration, if any at all, has been given."<br>TRIBUNE ON MR. TWEED'S TAX BILL.<br>"*We make no opposition to Mr. Tweed's bill and counsel none. Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Oakey Hall are expensive, but capable, and we could afford to pay them $1,000,000 per annum each.*" | ***New-York Tribune*, 1873.**<br>PITCHES INTO TWEED.<br>"The most righteous and important verdict ever given by an American jury was rendered, yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. * * The accused had enjoyed a vast personal popularity among the classes who most readily serve upon juries. * * * But, in spite of all these considerations, the case was conducted with celerity and impartial fairness, and after a few days' trial the jury found a verdict which does them the highest honor, *and rebukes the slender faith of their fellow-citizens.*<br>"This verdict is nothing less than a justification of democratic government. Rings and combinations for plunder exist and have always existed in every form of civil society. But nowhere has there ever been an effort of the body of citizens for reform so general, so well organized, so moderate, and yet so *persistent in its operations, as that which the press and the people of New-York carried on for three years and more against the cabal known* as the 'Tammany Ring,' of which the fitting crown was the verdict of yesterday. Without any disposition to indulge in any national glorifying over the event, we still may say it would not have been possible anywhere else.<br>"When it began, it seemed well nigh impossible. There was an open, good-natured, shameless scoundrelism about Tweed and his followers which seemed almost impregnable to attack.<br>"Up to the hour of the election in 1871 it was hardly thought possible that this insolent oligarchy could be overthrown. People had grown so accustomed to the unbroken success of the knaves and ruffians who followed their congenial leader in such harmonious phalanx that it seemed too much to hope for victory over them.<br>"Contrasting the New-York of to-day with that of four years ago, we may rightfully congratulate ourselves upon the change. Even the politicians are learning that character counts for something, and that dishonesty is in the long run fatal to any organization that shelters or condones it." |
| ***The New-York World*, 1871.**<br>[The *World*, in defending the Ring against THE TIMES' attacks, said, in justification of their sudden rise to wealth:]<br>"It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why, then, should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"<br>[Apropos of the attempts to get an honest man into the Controller's office:]<br>"The 'secret sessions' of the 'Committee of Seventy' were not made secret without good reasons. It came out through a leaky member yesterday afternoon that these sessions have been devoted, not to examining the City accounts, but to concocting a plan by which the breach made in the 'Tammany Ring' by Mayor Hall's determined demand for the resignation of Controller Connolly might be used to demoralize the Democratic Party in New-York. This plan culminated yesterday in an alliance between Connolly, the Murphy Radicals, and certain discontented Democrats who profess a special respectability. After consultation with a skillful politician and railway manager up town, it was decided that Mr. Havemeyer, of the Committee, should invite Connolly to appoint Andrew H. Green his deputy, with full powers under the act of 1871, till next February, the lever put upon Green being his hatred, first of Sweeny, and next of Hilton, who has been bruited about, with no good reason, as the person to whom Hall intended to offer the Controllership. The leading spirits dined together in Gramercy Park, and a letter to Connolly, written *by the railway politician and lawyer* aforesaid having been *signed by poor old Havemeyer*, Connolly accepted a letter to be signed by himself offering the Deputy Controllership to Green. The whole correspondence was then gone over in company with the publisher and the editorial factotum of the Custom-house organ, by whom it was finally pronounced 'good,' and carried away for publication. It will doubtless appear to-morrow. Green's acceptance was given, but it was thought best to withhold the publication of it until the pulse of the public could be felt as to this attempt to keep Belmont or McClellan from putting the Democratic house to rights, and to maintain an opening for the Murphy column." | ***The New-York World*, 1873.**<br>ITS OPINION AFTER THE TRIAL.<br>"We believe that substantial justice has been done in both cases. Hall did not receive, and we believe that he did not deserve, a full and free acquittal. The whole strength of the case against Tweed was in the established and general conviction that his motive was precisely to enrich himself corruptly. His able and faithful counsel, with all their ingenious technical defenses, have done nothing whatever in the course of this trial to weaken that conviction. Their failure, while in all other directions they were attempting everything up to an attempt at bullying the Judge off the bench, even to attempt anything in this direction, in spite of what must have been their knowledge that in this direction was their main obstacle, has strengthened this conviction. The belief that Tweed is a public malefactor, deserving of severe punishment, was never so complete and never so well founded as it was just before it took formal shape in the verdict of a jury. *Samuel J. Tilden's figures*, analyzed from the City and bank records, have held Tweed in the remorseless grip of an iron vice. All the apparatus of the law merely put these remarkable tables before Judge and jury. Their proof of Tweed's guilt was absolute, and Judge and jury recognized and stated the fact.<br>"The defective imagination which failed to see that peculating from a city was the same crime as picking a pocket needed to be supplied with an unmistakable infliction for their crimes of a punishment which was associated in their minds with the crimes which even they considered infamous. In this view of Tweed's case the part of his punishment which cannot be spared is the part for which alone he will receive sympathy." |
| ***The New-York Evening Telegram*, 1871.**<br>In its general defense of Tweed, Sweeny & Co., the *Telegram*, owned by the proprietor of the *Herald*, thus referred to Controller Connolly:<br>"The Controller, throughout his whole term, has acted in a manner to secure the confidence of the best business men of the community, and his reputation, we apprehend, cannot be lightly shaken. The Controller paid the bills the law compelled him, and he is not responsible for the frauds that have been committed." | ***Mr. Bennett's Telegram*, 1873.**<br>"The whole continent will rejoice at the message which goes out from New-York to-day announcing the conviction of William M. Tweed on nearly every count in the indictment. It will be regarded everywhere by honest men as a triumph of right and of the people over wrong and the power of money." |
| ***The New-York Evening Express*, 1871.**<br>[The *Express* pronounced the following opinion on our proofs of the Ring frauds:]<br>"One of our City correspondents, to-day, while showing up the way in which these people commit and defend evil practices, also shows the impossibility of the truth of the revelations made by THE TIMES. We trust soon to have all the facts officially before us, and then we shall see somewhat of the length and breadth of this new departure from the truth." | ***The New-York Evening Express*, 1873.**<br>"The verdict against Tweed decides some important points for reflection and guidance, and one is that corruption or wrong constitutes an offense, no matter what the motive of the offender. Another is that those who audit accounts must have some evidence of the integrity or decency of bills upon which they pass, and that audit means both investigation and examination." |

## THE REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.

### SPEECHES OF GOV. DIX AND CONTROLLER HOPKINS, IN ALBANY.

The Albany *Express* reports as follows the speeches delivered by Gov. John A. Dix and Controller Hopkins, in acknowledgment of the serenade tendered them by the Republicans of that city on Wednesday evening last. Gov. Dix said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am greatly obliged to you for this friendly call on me. It is the more gratifying because it affords me the opportunity of saying to you how cordially I concur in the principal object of your demonstration to-night—to congratulate Mr. Hopkins on his re-election to the office of Controller of the State. His success, and the popular approval he has received, are a just and well-merited tribute to a faithful, efficient, and conscientious public officer. Indeed I should have regarded his defeat at this juncture as a calamity to the State. We all know that in past years, and years not very remote, there has been in the administration of our finances much which was loose, much which was unauthorized and wasteful, and some things which, in my judgment, were in violation of our faith to public creditors. These wrongs I know Mr. Hopkins to be earnestly desirous of redressing, and I do not doubt that with the co-operation of the Legislature, the good work may be accomplished within the time for which he has been re-elected. But while we congratulate him and ourselves on his success and that of Judge Platt, it is a subject of deep regret to us all that the rest of the State ticket has been defeated and that we shall not have the aid of the talent and integrity which it would have brought to our support. But we have most fortunately a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The law-making power is in our hands, and we shall be able to close the avenues to the Treasury against unjust and fraudulent claims, against schemes for private and local benefit, and against extravagance in the public expenditure. It is incumbent on us to do so at all times and under the most prosperous circumstances. But the duty is, if possible, still more imperative in the present condition of the country, when its industry is disordered and embarrassed, the currency inflated by irredeemable Government and bank paper, and the people heavily burdened with taxation. I entertain the confident hope that the Legislature, which is soon to convene, will not only maintain the honor and faith of the State in all public transactions, but that it will protect the interests of the people by providing for a wise, prudent, and economical administration of our affairs. If it does so, we may rest assured that another year will enable us to repair the partial loss we have sustained at this election, and that the complete and undisputed ascendency of the Republican Party will be re-established throughout the State. I will not keep you longer, fellow-citizens, from the pleasant service you have undertaken. I will, therefore, with renewed expression of my thanks for your courtesy, and to the band for the excellent music with which they have favored us, ask you to permit me to retire and to wish you good-night.

The speech was greeted with applause. The procession then marched to Congress Hall, and tendered a serenade to Controller Hopkins. In response Mr. Hopkins appeared, and, on being introduced, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF ALBANY: Accept my sincere thanks for the compliment of this beautiful serenade. I do not receive it as personal to myself, but as an expression of your satisfaction at the popular indorsement, so far as they were represented in my candidacy, of the principles and the public policy to which we are all equally attached. However glad I should personally feel to be relieved of the onerous duties of the Controllership, I share your congratulations upon the measure of success which attends our good cause. Beyond sincerely shrinking from another term of the always exacting and seldom agreeable labors of the office, my gratification in this hour of rejoicing, like yours, is only tempered by the reflection that some of your excellent and worthy candidates have failed of election. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the canvass through which we have passed has been marked, on both sides, by so little of personal criticism, and has left so little of personal feeling, and I trust that it may be found that all your officers you have chosen, and who will be associated in the administration of public affairs, however much they may differ in their political affiliations, will be able to rise above all merely partisan considerations and work together in harmony for the public good. The great need of the present time is honesty and economy in the management of public trusts. It is a time to enforce retrenchment of expenditures, reduction of taxation and relief to the popular burdens whenever practicable. During the period of my service, I have tried faithfully to fulfill these duties, and, so far as the popular expression is an approval of these labors, it will be an encouragement and a stimulus to still more earnest efforts in the same direction. If in this capacity I can render any aid to the illustrious and honored statesman whose administration as Chief Magistrate of the State is so entirely and successfully devoted to the public welfare, and so universally applauded by the people, it will be to me a source of peculiar and heartfelt consolation and pleasure. You will permit me to avail myself of this occasion to thank you and all the citizens of Albany for the generous hospitality I have enjoyed during a stay among you of nearly two years. An official residence at the capital is brightened by such kindness as you have invariably shown me, and one of the compensations for the cares and anxieties which come of the event you are celebrating to-night, is the pleasure of continuing associations which I have uniformly found so agreeable and pleasant. Again I thank you for the courteous attentions of this evening.

## TERRIBLE FIRE-WORK EXPLOSION—LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 5 has the following account of a dreadful disaster: Yesterday morning was signalized by the occurrence of a terrible calamity, resulting in the violent deaths of eight persons, who lost their lives by the explosion of a quantity of fire-works, doubtless destined to have been this day harmlessly discharged around bonfires by merry children. It is sad to reflect that no year has been more fruitful than the present in such disasters; but that of yesterday can only be paralleled by referring back to the time when De Hirst and his six assistants were blown to atoms thirty years ago. The scene of the catastrophe is in a thoroughfare called Broad street, which leads from the Albert Embankment, near the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, as far as Lambeth Workhouse. Broad street is a narrow thoroughfare, situate in a very dense neighborhood, and abuts on Messrs. Doulton's potteries. About midway along the street, and hard by an arch of the South-western Railway, stands a block of three small houses of six rooms, numbered, respectively, 49, 50, and 51, belonging to a Mr. Sanderson, who pursues the calling of what is technically called a "writer." One of the houses he inhabits himself, another is occupied by his brother, and the third, No. 51, was let to a man named Wood. This tenant sub-let a room to one Ralph Fenwick and his family, and another part of the house to a man named Lewis, a lighterman, who has a wife and two children. Fenwick was understood to carry on the trade of a maker of fire-works, but it was not known that he either made or stored them in the house, his manufactory being in Regent street, Westminster. It is, however, conjectured that, owing to the demand for fire-works on the 5th of November, he had many specimens of his manufacture on hand, and therefore brought some of them to the place in which he lived and slept. Yesterday morning, about 8:45, the residents were alarmed by hearing a loud report, and the neighborhood was soon made aware of the destructive character of the explosion. The shock forced out the front parlor window of No. 51, hurling Fenwick lifeless through the opening, cracked the walls, blew up the ceiling, killed Mrs. Fenwick instantaneously, set fire to the house, and converted the scene of domestic quietude into one of agony and horror. The denizens of the thickly-populated district rushed from their dwellings to the doomed house, and there beheld a terrible sight. Fenwick lay in the roadway a corpse, with every rag of clothing burned off his blackened body. The attitude of the figure was remarkable, the arms being extended, and almost erect. It is supposed that both he and his wife were in bed at the moment of the explosion, and it is probable that they were both killed at once. Through the opening in the front parlor Mrs. Fenwick could be discerned lying dead against the wall. The house was in a blaze, flames rushing high above the roof, while at the windows of the second floor poor Mrs. Wood, with her two grandchildren, were seen shrieking for help. Below them, at the first-floor window, were Mrs. Lewis and her two children, crying for assistance. Nothing could at the moment be done for them, and the people in the street called loudly to them to jump out of the windows into the outstretched arms of many a willing and ready bystander. The poor creatures seemed to be undecided what to do, and that moment's hesitation proved fatal. They seemed half afraid to approach too near the window, in consequence of the smoke and flame, and in the next instant the whole interior of the house seemed to collapse utterly. A minute afterward, half-a-dozen human beings were writhing and struggling in a confused heap of burning débris and furniture. Upon the discovery being made, assistance was summoned from the fire-stations and the most intense excitement prevailed. The engines soon arrived from Tooley street, Old Kent Road, and other stations, and got to work under the directions of Mr. Hamlyn, the district superintendent, while Inspector Hoskisson, with a large body of police, kept back the ever-increasing crowd. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to the saving of the adjoining houses, as the fire caused by the explosion had soon reached them; indeed, by the time the engine from Kennington lane, manned by a strong body of firemen, arrived, they were fairly seized by the flames. In the meantime the telegraph wires were brought into requisition, and in a short time Capt. Shaw, and a number of manual and land steamers by Shand and Mason reached the spot. The gallant Captain speedily set his men to work, and was successful in a short space of time in checking the further progress of the conflagration. After some time the fire was got under, but not before the whole of the building was burnt and the walls only left standing. Eight lives were lost.

# THE CUBAN QUESTION.

## CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

### ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN CUBAN MATTERS TO DECEMBER, 1870—EFFORTS TO PROCURE THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The relations of the United States to Spain in the matter of the Cuban insurrection to December, 1870, are summarized in the subjoined extract from a letter from Secretary Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts, then Spanish Minister in this country. One of the causes, more or less direct, of the insurrection is slavery, and a history of the efforts made by this country to procure its abolition in the island, which is contained in the official correspondence following, will be found interesting at this time:

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF SECRETARY FISH.

A fierce and sanguinary conflict had been raging for two years in the Island of Cuba when the President's proclamation of Oct. 12 was issued. That this conflict originated in a sense of wrongs sustained through a long series of years of misgovernment prior to the outbreak of the late revolution on the Peninsula, would probably not be denied by the eminent men who were at the head of that revolution. On the contrary, it is understood that they have been free in the expression of their regret that the Cubans would not trust the remedy of their undoubted grievances to the hands of the liberals of Spain.

In the prosecution of this contest several decrees were made by the Spanish authorities which interfered with, or threatened to interfere with, the rights of citizens of the United States. The United States took occasion in advance to express their dissatisfaction with such decrees, and to point out how they might conflict with the rights of their citizens.

In the progress of events the sympathies of large portions of the people of the United States naturally became interested in the struggle to throw off a political connection which had entailed upon Cuba an onerous system of taxation, and which had deprived it of its autonomy. This natural feeling was increased and vivified, when it became known that the insurgents were further contending for a cause for which the American people had themselves suffered so much—the abolition of African slavery.

The Government of the United States felt constrained by its international duties not to permit itself to be controlled by this popular sympathy. The authorities of Spain denied that the insurrection possessed that civil and political organization, and that probability of success, which would require the other national powers to accord to it the right to carry on a recognized war, and this Government admitted that such was the case, and has continued so to regard it up to the present time.

In the course of the struggle, as had been foreseen, the rights of citizens of the United States were affected by the steps taken by the Spanish authorities to crush the insurrection. It being found inconvenient to refer all such cases to Madrid, Mr. Lopez Roberts was, upon the request of this Government, authorized to settle by agreement with the Captain General of Cuba, without consulting the Spanish Government, questions arising with this Government, or its citizens, from the circumstances through which the Island of Cuba was passing, except in cases of disagreement with the superior authority, or in a case of such gravity that, in the judgment of Mr. Lopez Roberts, it might require previous consultation with the Government.

Under the operation of this regulation, various representations were from time to time made to Mr. Lopez Roberts by the undersigned, and questions were thus amicably adjusted, until the power was withdrawn by the Government at Madrid, "in view," as the undersigned was afterward officially informed, "of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was."

It was understood here, both from representations made to the American Minister at Madrid, and from the views repeatedly expressed by the Spanish Minister at Washington, that the "favorable situation" referred to was the supposed extinction of an organized armed resistance to Spanish authority in Cuba.

The President did not and would not suppose that the Government of Spain would lessen the means of protection to the persons and properties of citizens of the United States in Cuba, which it had extended during the insurrection at the request of this Government, unless it was convinced that the insurrection, which made it necessary, had virtually ceased. He could not and would not assume that a Government which had maintained such friendly relations with this Government, would voluntarily do so unfriendly an act as to withdraw, without notice, the powers conferred upon Mr. Lopez Roberts at its request, unless it was convinced that the necessity for them had ceased in consequence of the suppression of the insurrection. He was pleased to believe that, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, the danger from the insurrection was over; that the time for milder measures had come, and that the blessings of peace were to follow. It did not appear to him that the restraints upon the commerce of the United States and upon the free movements of their citizens—measures which had been taken because the maintenance of the obligations of the United States as one of the family of nations appeared to require them—should be longer imposed. It did not seem to this Government that good could come from continuing preventive, much less punitive proceedings against individuals or vessels, when the cause which prompted the alleged illegal acts was supposed to have disappeared. It was believed to be in harmony with the humane policy which has characterized this Government, that a suspension of the rigid prosecutions of offenses (partaking of a political character) growing out of a sympathy with a political struggle in a neighboring island, might well take place. It was hoped that the benevolent example of the United States in this respect might, perhaps, be reflected in the policy of Spain toward Cuba. It was believed that the reforms which had been so often promised to the representative of the United States at Madrid were about to be granted, that the blot of slavery would disappear, that the right of colonial self-government would be given to the island, that the burdensome system of taxation would be abolished, and that, peace being restored, all the desired reforms being granted, and amnesty and pardon being given, the Government of the United States would be relieved from the disagreeable duties which it had performed for about two years.

Mr. Lopez Roberts will find in these considerations an evidence of the generous purposes and desires of the Government of the United States toward his Government and toward the Island of Cuba, and its logical action in reliance upon the promises and the representations of the Spanish Government, and of its esteemed representative to this Government. He will permit the undersigned also to say (in reply to his suggestion that these persons have been stimulated and encouraged by the indulgence hitherto shown them by a benevolent Government) that it seems to the undersigned that they have found their encouragement and their stimulus, not in the humane course of this Government, but in that love of liberty, and in that sympathy with communities struggling against oppression, and for freedom, which is the portion of all generous natures, and that such stimulus and encouragement will fail them when Spain shall imitate the benign policy of the United States.

RELATION OF UNITED STATES TO SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The subject of slavery in Cuba has occupied the attention of our people, and of every Administration, since the abolition of slavery in the United States. As early as February, 1864, it was determined to induce the Spanish Government to abolish slavery in that island, and in February of that year the diplomatic interchanges upon the subject were commenced by the following letter from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Hon. Gustavus Koerner, then our Minister at Madrid:

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Koerner.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1864.

SIR: By the ninth article of the Treaty of Washington of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, it is stipulated that the parties will unite, in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets (for African negroes) are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and forever.

Spain is believed to be the only Christian State into whose dominions African negroes are now introduced as slaves. She has a treaty with Great Britain stipulating for the suppression of that traffic. The instrument was concluded at a time and under circumstances which, as it seems to us, imposed a peculiar weight of moral obligation on Spain to see that her stipulations were carried into full effect. It is understood, however, that the just expectations of the British Government in that respect have been signally disappointed. This has no doubt been mostly owing to the fact that a great part of the public revenue of Spain has hitherto been derived from Cuba, the prosperity of which island has in some quarters been erroneously supposed to depend upon a continued supply of imported slave labor. This is believed to be the source of the disregard of Cuban slave-dealers of the humane policy of the Home Government, and the alleged inefficiency at times of the colonial authorities.

We have no treaty with Spain on the subject of the slave trade; but, as the laws of the United States characterized it as piracy long before our treaty with Great Britain above referred to, we think ourselves entitled to consider that trade an offense against public law, so far as to warrant our faithful compliance with the stipulation contained in that treaty. Herewith I transmit a copy of an informal note on this subject of the 4th instant addressed to me by Lord Lyons, and of the papers to which it refers. From these it appears that though the number of Africans introduced into Cuba is diminishing, yet that the municipal laws in force there require amendment before the stoppage of the traffic can be expected. The peculiar relations of Great Britain to Spain with reference to this topic may justify to the full extent the text of the note of Sir John Crampton to the Marquis of Miraflores. The relations of the United States to Spain, however, are of a different character, but the President authorizes and directs you to address a communication in general terms to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, setting forth the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain on this subject, and stating that it would afford the utmost satisfaction in this country if any obstacles existing in Cuba to the complete suppression of the African slave trade should be removed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Koerner thereupon addressed the following letter to Mr. Arrazola, the Minister of State of the then Bourbon Queen of Spain:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Feb. 27, 1864.

SIR: The subject of suppressing the inhuman African slave trade has been one of deep anxiety to the Government of the United States from the time of its foundation. The United States have been among the first of nations, if not the first, that have denounced this traffic in human beings as piracy, and have visited their own citizens implicated in it with the severest penalties. At very heavy pecuniary sacrifices, and at the risk of the lives of their own naval officers and seamen, they have for more than twenty years supported a squadron on the western coast of Africa, in a most destructive climate, in order to prevent the successful carrying on of this nefarious trade.

They have, with a like view, entered into stipulations with the Government of her Britannic Majesty, in the year 1842, contained in what is called the Treaty of Washington, the ninth article of which is as follows:

[Here follows the article entire.]

The attention of the President of the United States has lately been directed to certain difficulties which have presented themselves, and which appear to prevent a complete suppression of the slave trade in the colonial possessions of her Catholic Majesty, and more especially in the Island of Cuba, which difficulties do not arise from any desire of the Spanish colonial authorities to favor the said trade. It is well known that the efforts made by the Captain General of that island correspond entirely to the wise and humane policy which the home Government of her Catholic Majesty has adopted in regard to the subject in question, and which is thoroughly appreciated by the President and the people of the United States. The difficulties spoken of seem to be inherent in the laws and regulations in existence, which are supposed to give room to interpretations by which their force may be evaded.

In view of the general policy of the United States, which looks upon the African slave trade as an offense against the public law of nations, and has denounced it as piracy; in view, also, of the treaty stipulations existing between them and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, the President of the United States has instructed me to respectfully call the attention of her Catholic Majesty's Government to this subject, and to suggest such a revision of the existing laws and regulations concerning the unlawful introduction of slaves into the island of Cuba as will best accomplish the object which her Majesty's Government had in view when those laws and regulations were enacted.

It is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure your Excellency that these suggestions arise from the purest motives, and would not have been made unless the President had considered the very friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Spain as justifying this application, and had he not been bound to another friendly nation by engagements which it is his duty as well as his pleasure to carry out faithfully.

It is almost equally unnecessary for me to inform your Excellency that it would afford the utmost satisfaction to the President and the people of the United States if any obstacles existing in the island of Cuba to the complete suppression of the African slave trade should be removed by the considerate action of the Government of her Catholic Majesty.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER.

His Excellency Señor D. L. ARRAZOLA, Minister of State.

While this correspondence was proceeding Spain was constantly fearing a revolt among the negroes in Cuba, through the agency of Dominican and Haytian emissaries. [Under Mr. Koerner nothing was accomplished.

Negotiations were renewed through Mr. Hale, at Madrid, in 1865.

Mr. Seward, under Andrew Johnson's Administration, again renewed the discussion by the following letter:

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Hale.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1866.

SIR: The President thinks that a time has come when he can with propriety ask the attention of her Catholic Majesty's Government to the very interesting subject of slavery in the Spanish islands near the United States—viz., Cuba and Porto Rico. You are, therefore, expected to mention it in a confidential manner to Mr. De Castro. You will assure him, in the first place, that this Government does not in any case indulge, any thought in the nature or spirit of intervention, and that the suggestions now made are inspired by feelings of entire respect and good will toward Spain and those provinces.

Although this Government has in no manner published the fact, yet it has, nevertheless, observed that the policy of emancipation seems to be profoundly agitating the people of all classes, white, black and colored, in those islands. This condition of things is, perhaps, due in a large degree to a ripening of the consciences and judgments of mankind everywhere in regard to the institution of slavery. The desire for emancipation in the islands mentioned has undoubtedly been intensified by the success with which it has been crowned in the United States. It seems unreasonable to suppose that slavery could be perpetuated in any part of the West Indies, after its extinguishment throughout the American continent, except Brazil.

I make these observations with greater freedom, because I am aware that the subject is already in the thoughts of the Government as well as of the people of Spain. The United States think that Spain herself could, within a reasonable time, be able to conform the social and political institutions of those islands to the principle of universal freedom, without hazarding the calamities of civil war, if her freedom of action should not be affected injuriously by external agencies and influences. It is the desire of this Government that she may exercise this independence and enjoy its beneficial results.

It is hardly necessary to acknowledge that at a period not long past many persons in this and other countries conceived and attempted a dangerous design of disturbing the peace and security of Cuba. That design, so far as it was embraced by any portion of the American people, received its impulse, as it is believed, from a desire among slaveholders here that the island, with its slave-holding population, might be annexed to the United States and thus increase the slave-holding political interest, which then was a great power in our country. It would be a strange thing if now a propagandism of emancipation should prompt a portion of the people in several of the American Republics to similar aggressions. It is to be expected that such a proceeding would be far more effective when seeming to have the sanction of benevolence than was the aggressive movement to which I have referred, which former movement had for its encouragement here the contrary spirit of slaveholding aggrandizement. I hope it will not be thought either unfriendly or unbecoming on my part when I say that the controversies with which Spain has been involved during the last four years with several of the Republican States of South America have produced a feeling of exasperation in most, if not all, of the Spanish-American States; that those States, justly calculating upon the sympathies of the people of the United States, are not likely to be slow in directing public attention everywhere to the now anomalous toleration of slavery in the Spanish dependencies, so ultimately connected in commercial and social intercourse with the people of the United States. When you have made these observations to Mr. De Castro you will have said all that it seems necessary to have said at the present time upon this important subject. The President has no apprehension that the motives of these suggestions will be misinterpreted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John P. Hale, Esq.

Mr. Hale having made these representations, the Spanish Government replied that they intended to manage their institutions in their own way.

*Señor de Calonge to Mr. Hale.*

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE,
Madrid, Aug. 30, 1866.

The Minister of State of her Catholic Majesty has had the honor to receive the note which the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States was pleased to send him from San Sebastian, of the date of the 20th of the present month, transmitting the substance of a communication which the Secretary of State of the Union had directed him to make. The undersigned, appreciating as they merit the express and reiterated protestations which are contained in said note, as well on the part of the President of the United States as of the Government, that neither the one nor the other have the most remote idea of intervening, either directly or indirectly, in those matters which belong to our own exclusive jurisdiction, and taking into account the sentiments of entire respect and good will toward Spain which are expressed in said note, finds no difficulty in assuring the Minister of the United States that the Government of her Catholic Majesty, in giving its attention at an opportune time and occasion to the important subject of slavery existing in the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico, *will do so, in the exercise of their own right and in accordance with principles which they have ever sustained, without permitting their entire liberty of action to be prejudicially influenced by exterior agencies or influences of any kind.* The undersigned asks the Minister of the United States that, in informing the Secretary of State of the Union that the Government of Spain is advised of the communication to which he refers, he would inform him that the President of the United States is correct in having no fear that his motives in making this communication have been received in a bad spirit, or misinterpreted by the Ministry of her Catholic Majesty.

E. DE CALONGE.

Mr. Hale, nearly seven months later, becomes disheartened, and writes to Mr. Seward from Madrid on April 10, 1867, that:

"The subject of slavery has not yet appeared in any of the proceedings of this body, and probably will not. Nevertheless, I learn from undoubted authority that it has engaged very much of the attention of the delegates from Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the latter island being, or a majority of them at least, decidedly and unequivocally in favor of emancipation, and they have informally so stated to the Government of her Majesty, both on grounds of expediency and humanity; those from Cuba, or a majority of them, are also in favor of emancipation, but not so decidedly nor immediately as those from Porto Rico. These Cubans are talking of some substitute for African laborers before emancipation is actually effected. Still the preponderance of the sentiments of the delegates from Cuba is decidedly on the side of emancipation.

"Though this subject does not appear in any report of the proceedings of this body, still it is one of the ideas most prominent in the minds of the individual members, so much so that I am informed they take their seats on one side or the other of their place of session according to their sentiment on this great question of the age.

"I am further informed that it is the opinion of those most friendly to emancipation in those islands, *that not only has the Spanish Government not moved in this matter, but that they will not so long as the movement can be delayed.* On this question I have no knowledge, but simply give you what has been told me. I learn that the public mind in those islands is very sensitive on anything which is said or done in the United States on this question, and they hope much from the moral influence of our Government on it."

The question of the abolition of slavery was again renewed in 1870, through Gen. Sickles at Madrid, as is shown by this letter:

*Gen. Sickles to Mr. Sagasta.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Dec. 21, 1870.

SIR: I had the honor on several occasions to communicate to the Cabinet of Madrid the representations I have from time to time been instructed to make on the subject of the institution of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and especially to express the earnest desire of the President that Spain might see in the abolition of domestic servitude a means of promoting the true interests of her American possessions and of satisfying the advancing sentiment of all civilized nations that liberty is rightfully the universal law of labor. These sentiments, which found the motive for their expression in the deep interest felt by the United States in the welfare of an adjacent population with which their relations are intimate and their intercourse constantly increasing, coincide with the conviction more than once frankly declared to the Government of his Highness the Regent, that the policy of political and administrative reform in Cuba is best calculated to restore peace to that island, and promote its prosperity. It is, therefore, with regret that the President is informed of the delay that appears still to attend the execution of the initiatory measure of emancipation adopted by the constituent Cortes in June of the present year. By a recent proclamation, emanating from the superior political Governor of Cuba, it seems that several of the most beneficial provisions of that law yet remain inoperative pending the preparation of regulations for their enforcement.

The President, relying confidently upon the fulfillment of the assurances heretofore given to me by his Excellency the President of the Council, and by the predecessors of your Excellency in the Ministry of State during my official residence in this capital, of the desire and purpose of the Government of his Highness the Regent speedily to abolish slavery in the Antilles, directs me to represent to your Excellency the solicitude felt by the Government of the United States that the benefits of the preliminary act of the last session of the Cortes may be no longer withheld from the limited class of persons contemplated in its benevolent design. That act, at best, fell far short of the reasonable anticipations of the President, since his advances on the subject had been uniformly met by the Government of his Highness the Regent in a temper and spirit that indicated a disposition to co-operate cordially with the United States in expunging this blot from the civilization of America.

The progress understood to have been made in the pacification of Cuba may be lost if the opportunity now afforded in the remaining sittings of the constituent Cortes be suffered to pass without realizing some, at least, of those liberal measures of colonial reform to which the Cabinet of Madrid has distinctly pledged itself in its communications to the United States Government. Among the considerations which have contributed most to restrain and control the manifestations of the sympathy felt in the United States for those who are believed to be struggling in Cuba for self-government, has been the confident expectation, founded upon the declaration of Spain, that before the dissolution of the constituent Cortes, institutions in harmony with the Spanish constitution of 1869 would be extended to the Antilles.

The only portions of the North American Continent in which slavery exists, and to which representative government is denied, are found in the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico. Continental surroundings and associations, which cannot but exert a powerful influence upon the inhabitants of those islands, have long commended to them the example of free institutions; and now that Spain has established for herself a government based upon universal suffrage, it must be more than ever difficult for her to maintain by force a colonial system which fails to satisfy just aspirations impossible to repress.

D. E. SICKLES.

SPAIN REFORMS CUBAN CUSTOMS LAWS AT THE INSTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Another reform which the Spanish Government has made at the instance of our Government is the abolition of the stringent Custom-house regulations at Havana regarding negroes and merchandise, as explained in the subjoined correspondence:

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Hale.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1868.

SIR: Complaints have of late been addressed to this department from various quarters against the stern manner in which the Custom-house authorities in Cuba carry into effect the very stringent regulations there in regard to importations, and in particular the minute requirements as to the manifests of cargoes.

While it may be allowed that the Spanish Government has a perfect right to prescribe any terms which may not be otherwise provided for by any treaty, upon which foreign commerce shall be carried on in that quarter, it is certainly for the interest of that commerce, and, therefore, of the revenue which the Government expects from it, that honest traders should be protected from the exercise of arbitrary power, and that a fraud should not be assumed to have been intended, when errors obviously accidental, or occasioned by the different languages of the two countries, creep into manifests.

The literal and rigid execution of law in such cases cannot fail to work serious injustice, which this Government will be slow to impute to her Catholic Majesty's Government, or to any person acting in its behalf.

The Revenue laws of most countries provide a system of equitable and summary relief in cases where a fine or forfeiture may have been incurred, willful negligence, or intention of fraud. The department is unable to say whether this provision exists in Cuba and Porto Rico.

If it does, the complaints above referred to seem to show that it has either been refused, or has been unduly withheld. You will consequently address such representations upon the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, as will bring about an inquiry into, and a redress of, the grievances adverted to. You will, however, assure him that this Government has no intention of seeking to screen any dishonest trader from any willful evasion of the Spanish Revenue laws which he may commit. We only desire that the extreme penalty of the law may not be visited upon those who may make accidental mistakes.

It might not be impertinent to refer the Minister to the first section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1797, a copy of which is inclosed, which contains the provisions in force in this country in such cases, and which, as we believe, have been found to be entirely satisfactory to individuals concerned, as well as to the Government itself.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN P. HALE, Esq.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Hale.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

SIR: I transmit a copy of correspondence between this department and the Vice Consul General of the United States at Havana on the subject of the bond required by Cuban authorities on account of every person of African extraction who may repair to that island in a vessel of the United States.

The stipulation of the bond is that such persons shall not go ashore during the stay of the vessel in which they may have arrived.

This exaction must have been inconvenient and burdensome, even when such persons were much fewer than they now are, on board of United States vessels proceeding to that quarter. It is very desirable that there should be a repeal, or some relaxation of the regulation. To that end you will present the subject to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

You may say to him that while the enactment and enforcement of the regulation are acknowledged to be entirely within the discretion of the Spanish authorities, its necessity or even its expediency under existing circumstances is believed by us to be at least questionable.

Those authorities may be assured, however, that there is no disposition on our part to intervene, or to encourage intervention of any sort, in the domestic affairs of Cuba.

The great change of the political relations between the races in this country has made it the duty of this Government to see that no unjust or unnecessary discriminations are made in foreign countries between citizens of the United States of different birth, extraction, or color.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN P. HALE.

## A LETTER TO THE TRIBUNE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:*

A copy of your issue of the 12th inst., containing a "personal" to your "old subscribers," is at hand.

I cannot comply with your invitation to renew my subscription to the *Tribune*, as at present conducted. Obviously you cannot expect Republicans to contribute to its success under the flag you now float. Return again to your good old principles, and I shall renew my subscription with pleasure. If you have found ten Democratic friends for the one you have lost in me, you will not miss my support, and can afford to let me contribute my mite toward the maintenance of papers which uphold principles dear to me, as a loyal man.

The *Tribune* an advocate of rebel Democracy! It is a sad reflection for me. I remember when I was a boy, but ten years old, my father used to take it. Even at that age it taught me to be an Abolitionist, and when the war came, I went into it for four years under that faith, which I believed to be correct, and which I found so to be.

Now the *Tribune* is claimed by the rebels whom I helped to conquer as their organ, and hence it cannot be mine.

When the *Tribune* led me in the right path, I followed it, but now its "ways are dark," and I commend it to its new-found friends.

JACOB WAGNER.

MARION, Smyth County, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1873.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF A JUROR.

Peter D. Cooke, a juryman at the Court of Common Pleas, fell dead in the court-room at Hartford, Conn., Wednesday noon. The jury had been out, and had agreed upon a verdict for the defendant in the case of Stedman vs. Ranney, which had been on trial during the morning. As they were preparing to leave the jury-room Mr. Cooke complained of being faint and a glass of water was given him by one of the jury, and he remarked, "I'm all right now," but on leaving the room he fell to the floor. He was picked up and laid on a bench, tried to speak, but was unable to do so, and in a very few minutes, and before physicians who had been summoned arrived, was dead, it is supposed of apoplexy, superinduced by excitement created by an earnest discussion in the jury-room. The deceased was about seventy years of age, and had frequently been on juries in the Superior and Common Pleas Courts. His health of late had been poor.

# THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

## UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN THE INSURGENT DISTRICTS.

### THE ATTACK ON MANZANILLO—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

This has been a week of unusual activity in the insurgent districts. A Spanish telegram from Puerto Principe, dated the 12th, states that on the 4th Brigadier Báscones started from a place called Juan Gomez, making his way toward the River Sevilla. After sundry skirmishes with the insurgents, he arrived on the 9th at Sacra, where he found the enemy, numbering about 1,200 men, half of whom were mounted. A desperate and prolonged struggle ensued, ending of course, as all Spanish accounts make encounters with the insurgents to end, in a victory for the cause of Spain. On the Cuban side there were 100 killed, while the Spaniards admit a loss of 54 killed and 47 wounded. Up to the present no newspapers have been received from Manzanillo, and all particulars which are known of the attack on that town have been obtained from persons who have arrived from there. On the 10th Modesto Diaz, accompanied by one of the Cespedes, and a force of 1,800 men, presented himself before the town. Early in the evening the forts commenced firing signal guns, which, as it is quite a common occurrence, scarcely attracted any attention at first. Seeing that the firing continued the Lieutenant Governor of the place ordered a general call to arms, and the volunteer and other forces hastened to take up the different positions assigned to them. Between 11 and 11:30 at night the insurgents made the attack on all sides of the town, and were met by a vigorous fire from the defending forces, which was poured down from windows and house-roofs. The steamer Conde De Venadito sent on shore all the men it could spare, as did also the two gun-boats Ericson and Ardid. The firing on both sides was very hot, and the Cubans penetrated to the centre of the town, (the plaza,) and by 2 o'clock in the morning had set on fire a number of houses, after sacking them. The light cast on the scene by the burning houses, enabled the gun-boats to join in the combat, and a shower of grape and grenades was poured in on the insurgent masses. On this they effected their retreat to the wood in the vicinity of the town, leaving behind them twenty-five killed, but carrying off all their wounded. The Spaniards put their loss at 3 killed and 17 wounded. On the night of the 1st inst., 800 men, under Vicenti Garcia, made an attack on Fort Guamo, but were obliged to retire after sustaining a heavy fire during eight hours. The garrison of the fort was aided by the gun-boat Viva. It has been reported that an attack has also been made on Puerto Principe, but no accounts have been received yet.

The Spaniards fully believe, or say that they believe, that these are the last convulsive efforts of the expiring revolution. So they said when news of Agramonte's death was received, so have they said a hundred times before, and yet the insurrection still goes on, and there are no more signs yet of even the beginning of the end. When will Spanish justice be tempered with mercy? The very severity which the *Voz* demands is the most convincing proof of Spain's utter inability to terminate the insurrection by force of arms. The insurgents are pirates, so they say, because no one recognizes them as belligerents; but neither are the Carlists or the Carthagena rebels so recognized, and yet the Madrid Government, more humane than its representatives in Cuba, treats the prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. But Spain, backward enough, it is true, is at least two centuries ahead of Cuban Spain. In Europe such a war as is now going on here, and which has been going on for the last five years, would never be tolerated. Humanity would shrink from the contemplation of a crime so vast as the fratricidal war now carried on in Cuba. But the world never hears of it, and so the thing goes on; no one knowing of the thousands of atrocities which are daily committed, for only on very rare occasions does the truth become known. Since October, 1868, when in Yara, the cry of liberty sprang from the lips of so many of the flower of the island, 105,000 soldiers have been brought from Spain, and of these part have completed their term of service, part have perished by the arms of the Cubans, but by far the largest portion have fallen victims to pestilence. Over 5,000 political executions have taken place. A war without quarter on either side, and this in the nineteenth century!

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The appointment as Consul General in Havana of Mr. Hall has given much satisfaction to all who know that gentleman. This is one case in which the Civil Service law has rewarded services with the recompense they have long merited.

The Colonial Minister is expected to arrive on Monday or Tuesday, and preparations are being made for his reception.

Bad feeling has already crept in among the members of the Cabinet. To speak plainly, Captain General Jovellar and Gen. Riquelme have had a little row, and the latter has refused to accept a post on the staff.

Early on Sunday morning, the 9th, a fire broke out in the Government artillery depot, which was extinguished after no more than the lower part of the building had been consumed. The conservative press has seized on this as a favorable opportunity for exasperating the Spaniards against the Cubans, whose work they maintain the fire to have been.

## STATUS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

### PROBABLE POSITION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT RESPECTING IT.

The position which, from unofficial information, it is supposed the Spanish Government will take respecting the steamer Virginius, is thus stated by the Washington *National Republican*: "Briefly it may be stated that the Madrid authorities will insist primarily that the Virginius was not an American vessel. It is known that her name does not appear on the official list at the Treasury Department as the Virginius, and that so far as her record is concerned it is not as perfect as it might be. She originally came into the possession of the Government at the close of the war as a capture by the army. She was then held by the Bureau of Captured and Abandoned Property. She was afterward sold to certain parties in Mobile, among whom was a Federal official, who afterward became a defaulter to the Government. In the recovery of the amount of that defalcation, the vessel was turned over as the property of the defaulter, and thus came into the possession of the Government. She was then brought to Washington and sold again to certain parties, including a gentleman named Patterson. During this time she was known as the Virgin. She was registered both at Mobile and New-Orleans under that name, and as an American vessel. It is believed, however, that at the subsequent registry at New-York her name was changed. She is now on the official list as the Virginia, of 441 tons burden, No. 25,851, as a paddle-wheel steamer, and having New-York as her home port. The Spaniards will argue from these facts that she is not an American vessel, and not having been captured and condemned as a naval prize, or Americanized by especial act of Congress, as required by law, the United States cannot claim that she was entitled to carry the American flag. They will also claim that she was built in England. Secondly, they will undoubtedly claim that inasmuch as she has not for a long time been used in legitimate mercantile traffic, she cannot now be treated as a vessel entitled to consideration under the stipulations of treaty privileges and obligations. It is known that the Madrid Government has already agreed to yield such reclamation as reason and honor may dictate consistently with the preservation of the integrity of Spanish territory, and it is believed that in our demand for reclamation no intention is embraced to violate that territorial integrity; but the foregoing propositions may be submitted for the purpose of procuring delay. It is therefore not improbable that, in view of the questions of international law which may arise, the correspondence may be more prolific and extended than the patience of the American people will willingly submit to. It is believed that the Spanish authorities have obtained a complete history of the Virginius since the time she left New-York, including what is said to have been an irregular sale or transfer by the Patterson party to Gen. Quesada or some representative of the Cuban insurgents. If this belief be true, it may be accepted as certain that the negotiations will be necessarily prolonged. Our Government, however, will use its utmost endeavors to compel a speedy settlement, and will not submit to delays over frivolous objections or arguments regarding irrelevant points. It will be held that, notwithstanding the objections therein surmised, a plain violation of international law has been committed by Spain, and that her representative on the island of Cuba has been guilty of outrage against civilization, the barbarity of which demands immediate punishment."

# FINANCIAL SYSTEMS.

## *AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SYSTEMS CONTRASTED.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Now that it is probable that new schemes of finance will be laid before Congress, and that serious changes may be made in the present system, it is profitable to look into the practical working of the plans which prevail in other countries, and take lessons from general experience.

It is not needful to go over the whole field of banking, or to examine it in any other than its relations to currency. The American mind is fairly made up on the subject of a national bank, and though a generation has gone by since the breakdown of the United States Bank under Biddle's administration, the feeling of aversion to Government interference in the banking affairs of the nation is as strong, perhaps even more general, than it was then.

Not so as regards the relation of the Government to the currency. To Congress, to which is alone given by the Constitution, the right to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and thus establish an even standard of value for the whole people, does it further belong, as a natural corollary of such power to say what paper shall be permitted to pass, in lieu of money, from hand to hand, and how such paper shall be guaranteed. Indeed, there is no higher duty of Government than that of rightly determining a question of such general concern to the whole people. But beyond this point both the spirit of our institutions and the temper of our people forbid the taking of one single step. All interference whatever with the banks, whether private or public, is to be deprecated as sure to bring about evils greater than those it would remedy. The common sense of the people clearly limits the action of the Government to the regulation of the currency. The field of inquiry is therefore greatly narrowed, and the disputed questions of the ratio of reserve to deposit and of credits to circulation are eliminated from it.

All, therefore, that now immediately interests the general American public in the European system, is the nature and extent of the circulating medium in each country, the amount of the paper currency in each, and the mode by which its convertibility is secured.

In France the circulating medium is chiefly gold and silver. France has always been a specie country, to such an extent that she has been called the "*puits d'or,*" the well of gold of Europe.

Until the drain of silver up the Mediterranean to the East, the coinage of France was, in great measure, of this metal. The favorable opportunity presented by the sudden product of the California mines was early availed of to compensate for this growing loss, and in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, under Napoleon III., the French Government coined gold to the extent of 4,938,641,490 francs, or value equal to $987,728,298, and this may safely be taken as the minimum of gold coin outstanding when the German war broke out. Mr. Ruggles, from whose valuable report to the United States Government these figures are taken, placed the amount in the several countries — France, Belgium, Italy, and the Pontifical States—at $1,250,000,000 in 1869, of which France held at least $1,000,000,000; France thus held in gold coin *one thousand million dollars.* Let us now see what was her paper circulation at the same period.

There is only one paper circulation in France, that of the Bank of France. This great bank has always ranked, whatever may be its temporary difficulties since the war, as the best-managed financial institution in Europe. Though not belonging to the Goverment, in that its stock is held in shares, the Bank of France is essentially a Government bank. It receives Government deposits, has the monopoly of the issue of currency, and is managed by a Governor and Deputy Governor appointed by the Executive of the nation; these officers have supreme power, though there is also a Council of "Regents," who are named by the shareholders as an advisory board. The entire system of French banking centres in the Bank of France. It and its various branches in the departments are the only banks in the country, in the true sense of the term—in a word, the only banks of "*last resort.*" The reserve of the nation is in its vaults, and is held in coin.

It must not be forgotten that the system of private banking has made but little headway in this specie-paying country, and this is, perhaps, one of the reasons of its great strength and money resource. The use of checks is little known—that of small checks, as in this country, not known at all. Sums are drawn from bankers in large amount, and all small transactions are in money from hand to hand—coins or notes of the Bank of France. Before the German war the smallest notes issued by the banks were for fifty francs—ten dollars—and those of this denomination even were rare. The every-day business of life was in ready money, and chiefly in coin—silver and ten and twenty franc gold coins.

By the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 23d June, 1870, just prior to the German war, the issue of notes was 1,374,024,250 francs, or $275,000,000, against which there was held in bank a reserve of 1,318,511,076 francs in cash and ingots, ($265,000,000.)

The total circulating medium then consisted of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes of Bank of France | $275,000,000 |
| Coin in bank | 265,000,000 |
| Coin in outside holding | 750,000,000 |
| Total | $1,290,000,000 |

A proportion of nearly four of metal to one of paper.

The misfortunes of war have brought with it many changes in this institution—first, on the disappearance of coin, which, as the only easily movable wealth, always follows invasion, the Bank of France was forced to put out small notes, and issues were made as low as one franc, (twenty cents.) These notes were called coupons, and corresponded to our fractional currency; they have been gradually withdrawn during the present year. Since the war the circulation of notes has largely increased, and the coin in the vaults has largely diminished, under the pressing demands of the Government.

Specie payment has not been resumed, although the premium on gold is not considerable.

By the returns of the Bank of France for the week ending Oct. 30, 1873, the note issues reached 3,008,968,405 francs, or $600,000,000, and the coin in vault had fallen to 726,479,644 francs, ($145,000,000.) The changes caused by the war were thus an increase in circulation of notes of Bank of France, $325,000,000; a decrease in coin in bank, $120,000,000, and a further decrease in the coin in outside holding to the extent of the amount of coin actually transferred in payment of the indemnity to Germany—say 200 millions. [The new coinage by the German Government reached 128,313,060 marks, or $238,000,000, the 11th of October, 1873.] The increased issue of notes by the Bank of France replaces the amount of coin thus withdrawn from the circulating medium, which now stands, say, at:

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes of Bank of France | $600,000,000 |
| Coin in bank | 145,000,000 |
| Coin outside holding | 550,000,000 |
| Total | $1,295,000,000 |

—a proportion of one of coin to one of paper.

The circulating medium itself remains, therefore, at about the same point, only it is weaker, containing 325 millions more paper and 320 millions less coin. Specie payment will not be resumed by the bank until this disproportion be removed by further withdrawal of paper.

That the circulating medium has not been enlarged or contracted perceptibly is evident from the fact that the prices ruling in France, as compared with those in neighboring countries, have not exceptionally advanced.

The principle of French finance seems then to be a large circulation of gold and silver necessarily active because of the absence of small notes, and strong in its proportion to the paper issue. There is some analogy between the financial positions of France and this country. In both the premium on coin is small, and indeed in France a great deal of coin passes from hand to hand now. In neither can there be permanent *legal* resumption by the Government until the true proportion of coin and paper in the country shall be re-established. What, it will be asked, is that true ratio? This may, and no doubt does, vary in different countries and sections of countries, as they are more or less industrial or agricultural, thickly or scarcely peopled.

This true ratio can only be ascertained by direct experiment. France will know it the day when by continued withdrawal of paper the natural level is reached, and gold and paper are easily interchangeable. America can only learn the same lesson in the same manner. There are no "royal roads" to financial learning. All nations must walk the same highway.

In England the circulating medium is also chiefly gold and silver. The coinage is mainly of gold, which is the only legal tender, silver, as in the United States, being only a token and tender for small sums.

According to Mr. Ruggles, the gold coinage of Great Britain in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866 was £91,047,139, or $455,235,655; and by his estimate the amount of gold coinage outstanding in the United Kingdom in 1869 was £150,000,000—or, say $450,000,000 gold coin.

The fixed issues of the United Kingdom were in May, 1866—and there has been little variation since—as stated by Crump, formerly of the Bank of England, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England | £15,000,000 |
| English private banks | 4,063,512 |
| Joint-stock banks | 2,775,814 |
| Irish banks | 6,354,494 |
| Scotch banks | 2,749,271 |
| Total | £30,943,091 |
| Add active circulation of Bank of England notes beyond £15,000,000, Sept. 24, 1873. | 11,678,140 |
| Total | £42,621,230 |

—and the sum of total paper currency is found to be about $200,000,000; to protect this issue the Bank of England held the sum aforesaid of £11,678,140, or say $60,000,000 in coin.

The total circulating medium of Great Britain thus reaches the sum of 650 million dollars, of which 450 millions in coin and 200 millions in notes, nearly two of metal to one of paper. The periodic panics and great changes in values from sudden contraction show that the proportion of coin held in the Kingdom is not large enough in proportion to the paper issues to secure certain convertibility in a market subject to such sudden calls for coin as that of London, though such a ratio may be sufficient in the United States, with its wider area and more scattered population.

It must not be forgotten that when a demand arises in the open market for coin in London, that demand is rapidly turned upon the Bank reserve of bullion and coin, because the Bank is the heaviest holder, and can put out the heaviest sums; and that in case of foreign drain the note-holder is an outside party to this movement.

The Bank of England, though a chartered institution and nominally free from Government interference, practically depends on the Government in times of distress. In the evidence given by Mr. Alderman Salomons before the House of Commons Select Committee in 1858, which Mr. Bagehot has quoted in his recent interesting book, *Lombard Street,* he said that the London and Westminster Bank had never the "smallest concern" as to the effect of the law of 1844, with regard to the Bank of England reserves, so far as it could affect the deposits of the London and Westminster, in the Bank of England, because "we should have thought that if the Bank of England had stopped payment, all the machinery of Government would have stopped with it, and we never could have believed that so formidable a calamity could have arisen if the Government could have prevented it"—evidence enough that, though distinct in name, the Bank of England, as the depository of the Government funds, is practically a Government bank; and it is now a certainty that whenever the reserve shall fall to a certain point, the denying clause of the act will be lifted until the crisis is past. It will be remembered that the act of 1844 requires, first, "that on and after the 31st August, 1844, the issue of bank notes payable on demand by the Bank of England should be separated, and thenceforth kept wholly distinct from the general banking business, and should be carried on by a separate department, entitled 'The Issue Department of the Bank of England;'" second, that "on the 31st of August, 1844, there should be transferred to the Issue Department securities to the value of £14,000,000, (of which the debt due by the public should be deemed a part,) and also any gold and silver not required for banking purposes, and thereupon the Issue Department should deliver to the Banking Department such an amount of notes as should, together with those in the hands of the public, be exactly equal to the aggregate amount of securities, gold and silver, transferred to the Issue Department. The Bank was forbidden to increase the securities in the same department, but it might decrease them at pleasure, and again increase them up to the limit. After the transfer the Issue Department could only issue notes in exchange for other notes or for gold and silver coin or bullion, either to the Banking Department or the public generally." (*Crump's Banking and Currency.*) A provision by which the right to the issues of all other banks terminating should pass to the Bank of England, has raised the limit of issue under this act to £15,000,000, where it now stands. The principle of this issue may be called the English principle. It is that the *minimum of circulation shall be the maximum of issue.* "Parliament," says Mr. Crump, "thought it impossible that under any circumstances the Bank of England notes in the hands of the public could fall below £14,000,000, and, therefore, only required the amount *beyond that* to be secured by bullion." In other words, Parliament justly thought that should a panic arise, which would cause a total disappearance of coin from circulation, the daily transactions of life from hand to hand, of first necessity, would require some token of value to the extent of £14,000,000, and limited the issue not represented by coin in vault to this amount. Practically, therefore, this may be considered as inconvertible paper because no possible circumstances can ever bring about a demand for its payment. It is a matter of doubt now whether this limit might not be safely increased; but so long as the Issue Department makes a part of the general business of the Bank of England so long will the state of the Banking Department and the relations of its coin to its deposits influence public opinion with regard to the Issue or Note Department and render any increase dangerous.

Let us now look for a moment at the system which prevailed in the United States before the war. It will be seen that there was never any such proportion of coin to paper issues as has existed in France and England during the last half century.

In 1854 Mr. Secretary Guthrie estimated the specie in the banks of the country at 59 millions, that in outside holding at 191 millions, in all a metallic circulation of $250,000,000, and the paper issues of the State banks at $204,600,000, a proportion of coin to paper of two and one-half to two.

In 1857 the State banking system broke down under a coin circulation in the country of about 240 millions, as is easily demonstrated by the simple process of taking the estimate of 1854—

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin in the country | $250,000,000 |
| Adding production of coin, 1854 to 1857 | 147,945,738 |
| Total | $397,945,738 |
| And deducting excess of exports over imports of coin same period | $153,792,512 |
| Remaining in country in 1857 | $243,453,226 |

—while the issues of the banks had reached the sum of $214,778,822, a ratio of coin to paper in the country of two and forty-hundredths to two and fourteen-hundredths.

Yet, as Mr. Secretary Cobb truly observed in his report of that year, "when the New-York City banks suspended specie payment, in October, they reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and notwithstanding this fact they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors promptly with specie, owing to their credit operations under their deposit system"—a striking proof of the danger of allowing any connection to exist between the currency of the people and the credit system of banking institutions.

In time of pressure confidence is seriously affected by this false relation. The depositor and note-holder are as distrustful of each other as of the bank. Each fears a run by the other, the depositor by the note-holder, the note-holder by the depositor. The mutual fear precipitates the very run which each would perhaps abstain from without such fear. Such was the case in 1857. The banks were only run upon when all reason for such run had ceased under their diminished liabilities.

In 1861, the exchanges having been for some time favorable, the production of the American mines having been mainly retained at home, and the imports having also exceeded the exports, the specie in the country again had risen to the sum of $275,000,000. The bank issues on the 1st January of that year were computed at $207,000,767—a proportion of coin to paper of two and three-quarters to two. There is no reason to suppose that there would have been any failure in 1861 but for the rebellion. The country was gradually increasing its store of coin, and would soon have had a sufficient strength for any commercial emergencies, and, perhaps, even for the extraordinary national demand had the outbreak been a few years deferred.

We have now to accept the consequences of the struggle and regain the lost steps.

The true lesson to be learned from these comparisons is that there is no real safety, except in a large metallic circulation — large enough to meet extraordinary drain from its own intrinsic strength; that the true ratio is not of coin in bank to bank issues, but coin in general circulation to all paper issues.

In France, so long as the coin circulation was to the paper issues as four to one specie payments were maintained. When, as now, it is only as one to one, the Bank of France does not dare to resume, though gold is at a nominal premium.

In England, where the amount of coin to paper is as two to one, recent events have shown that the position of the Bank of England may be hazardous.

In the United States the State bank system broke down in 1857, when the coin in the country was to the paper issues as two and a half to two and a quarter, and again in 1861, when the ratio was two and three-quarters of coin to two of paper.

This examination of the systems of France and England leads to the conclusion that there are points in each which are worth engrafting upon our American system—and by simple process—and dangers in each of them which we may well avoid. Let us follow the example of France and hold a large proportion of coin in the circulating medium; let us avoid the too extended banking of Great Britain, upon what experience has shown again recently to be a too small ratio of coin. Before the war, such rates as eight and nine per cent. for money were unknown at the Bank of France, for the simple reason that the small issues of paper left place at large in the medium for a strong ratio of coin. Money was too plenty in the country always to be even temporarily very dear at the bank. Let us, like England, make the minimum of paper circulation the maximum of paper issue, and let us follow the example which France sets, and to which England tends, of having a single Government issue—easily convertible into coin from the strength of reserve in the Treasury, and outside of the Treasury in the country at large—and finally, let us confine Government action to the simple duty of providing a limited convertible currency to the people. If we begin by withdrawing all Government notes under ten dollars, and restrict the national banks in the same way, the smaller gold coins will rapidly come into circulation, with gold at par, and take the place of the paper withdrawn.

This will gradually cure the paper epidemic from which we now suffer, and restore good sound value to our circulating medium. Slowly, by the product of our own mines, the greenback issue may be entirely paid off. Then will be the moment to issue a new convertible currency, limited in amount, and guaranteed by a specific reserve of twenty-five to thirty per cent. of coin in the Treasury.

Thus the United States may unite the best features of the European systems. Banking freed from restrictive legislation, and relieved from the operation of the Usury laws, would hold or lose the popular favor as it were well or ill conducted, and the currency of the people be removed from the varying influences of trade.

And all this may be reached without the least jar or other than the most gradual change—the simple withdrawal of currency as gold appears. Congress need only order the Secretary to carry on this process whenever the money market shows by its ease that such withdrawal will not affect values or cause distress.

KNICKERBOCKER.

## *LONG TRIP ON A RAILROAD CAR TRUCK.*

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Wednesday, says: "On the arrival at Camden Station, yesterday afternoon, of the 5:10 western train, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a man was discovered lying upon the truck of one of the passenger cars. At first it was supposed he was dead, but upon investigation it was found that he was alive, but badly used up and suffering greatly from the cold. His face and clothing were covered with smoke and dust. He stated that he had secreted himself on the truck under the car yesterday morning while the train was at Martinsburg, West Va., 100 miles from Baltimore, and in that perilous position had ridden the whole distance, without food, and in imminent peril of his life, to this point; thus accomplishing one of the most desperate journeys ever recorded. He gave his name as George Allender, a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and said that a few days ago he received a letter from a friend in Washington stating that he could obtain employment in that city. Being out of employment he determined to visit Washington, and invested what money he had in a ticket calling for passage from Pittsburg to Martinsburg. Upon arriving there and being out of funds he concluded to steal a ride for the rest of the journey, and selected the truck of one of the cars as his seat. He was in great danger several times of falling from the truck in consequence of his body becoming benumbed with cold. The space between the truck and the bottom of the car where he rode was about twelve inches in height, and, as a consequence, he was forced to extend his body along the four timbers which constituted the frame-work of the truck."

# HOW WE LIVE.

## *THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.*

WHERE THE EXTRAVAGANCE BEGINS—PRIVATE LIFE AND HOTEL LIFE CONTRASTED—THE NEW ELEMENT IN HOTEL EXPENDITURES—SOME FACTS AND STATISTICS.

A sudden shrinkage of values is tantamount to a sudden loss of income. When a man who has been living at the rate of $20,000 per annum, in the belief that he had that income, finds it all at once reduced to $14,000, he naturally casts about in every direction to see where he can retrench in his expenditures. And as the bills which come the oftenest are those which aggravate him the most, because he sees them so frequently, he naturally and inevitably desires to commence the work of retrenchment there. For many years past it has been the practice for gentlemen to take suites of rooms in hotels in preference to keeping house. The hotel bills are paid weekly, and, consequently, in times of pressure become a hebdomadal grief, a source of anguish and of bitterness, ratsbane in the porridge and a halter beneath the pillow. Under these circumstances one pays with reluctance, and grumbles while he pays. If he has a faculty of expression, his complainings take an active form and present themselves in the form of letters to THE TIMES. Other sufferers, delighted to find their griefs so eloquently detailed, take courage and follow the example, and in a little while the press teems with an universal cry for economy and retrenchment, lowering of prices and cessation of display. The marble columns of this hotel, and the gorgeous frescoes of that; the Aubusson carpets here, and the inlaid cabinets there, are inveighed against as useless extravagances for which men of small incomes have to pay. Prima facie, there appears to be a strong case against the Bonifaces, for a cabinet that costs $1,000, and a carpet worth $1,500, do seem items of cost without reason, and utterly out of place in a public house of entertainment. But it was the doctrine of a famous lawyer and Lord Chancellor of England, that prima facie impressions were seldom trustworthy, and a deeper examination into the manner of living here in Gotham will show that the hotels are what the public have made them—a legitimate growth which was inevitable.

To fix the exact period of time when the change, which has for many years been operating slowly in New-York, began to progress more rapidly and obviously, would be a curious inquiry, leading to no positive result. It is clear that the great development of American industries, the discovery of petroleum, the immensely-increased workings of coal and iron, and the suddenly-acquired prominence of woolen and cotton fabrics, gave birth to very large incomes in many parts of the country. At the same time that fortunes arose out of these matters, the importing interests were quadrupled by the unprecedented growth of the West, and colossal fortunes were made in that direction also. In the large cities of the West men became millionaires by the great increase in value of the wild lands beyond them, which were occupied by an enormous, never-ceasing flood of Scandinavian and German immigrants. These were all genuine sources of prosperity, springing from actual increases of wealth. An irredeemable currency generally is held responsible for the tide of extravagance which set in some years ago, but our millionaires would have spent as much if specie payments had never been abandoned. A slight examination into the currents of their expenditures, demonstrating in what direction their money flows, will prove this, and will, at the same time, show very clearly in what way economy can be practiced, and where it would do good; for a wholesale economy in all directions would simply be to take the bread out of the mouths of operatives. Nothing can be more sensible than the fable of Consul Appius concerning the Belly and the Members. Millionaires are necessary to civilization, and to parody the language of a great French skeptic, concerning the First Cause, "if they did not exist as a class, it would be necessary to create them." Civilization springs from the multiplication of wants. The more wants there are in a community, the higher is its civilization. But the misfortune of our America is that she cannot supply those requirements which the highest civilization demands. That she will in time, no one doubts; but this inquiry is not for the future, but into the present, and it is no cure for present evils to say that time will right them.

It is admitted that as our income increased our expenditures kept pace proportionately. But as America is unable to supply the higher wants, it is easy to see that they had to be imported from other lands. Our fathers imported comparatively little. Their money was spent without difficulty at home, and though there is a delusion current among us that the old gentlemen whose lofty port and silver hairs and measured dignity make them conspicuous among a more frivolous, because a younger, generation, used to spend enormous sums on Madeira, yet even this story, if examined closely, will fade away. The fact is that there was always in the market a small amount of very high priced Madeira—"Abersham's choice," for example, for which $150 a dozen was given. But no one drank this as an every-day beverage. The wealthy merchants and the extravagant cotton-planters of the South used to keep on hand a few dozen, and at very grand entertainments a couple of flagons would be put on the table, that was all. Where men had exceptionally large incomes they built large houses. The observer who will scan the City will notice how many double houses there are on lower Fifth avenue and West Fourteenth street. Among all the splendid mansions of millionaires along the line of Fifth avenue beyond Madison square a double house is as great a rarity as a swallow in Winter-time. But inside the difference is enormous. The old houses are fitted with Brussels and Turkey carpets, with chairs and sofas covered with reps, or morocco, or horsehair; the cabinets and sideboards are massive, handsomely carved, and of choice oak or walnut. There are a few well-painted portraits on the walls. The ceiling and cornices are decorated either with stucco or carved wood. The mantel-pieces are, for the most part, marble, more massive than ornamental, and producing effects due to the purity of their color, rather than to richness of detail. In the modern mansions one may say with Virgil,

> "At domus interior regali splendida luxu
> instruitur."

For the pride of our rich men has gone to limits of expense that one would only expect in royal houses. There are not one, nor two, nor even twenty, but fifty houses where the very outer doors with their rich paneling, their carving, and their *plaques* of bronze have cost from $600 to $1,000. The halls are laid either with parqueterie of mahogany, walnut, and oak, costing at the least $1 50 a square foot, or with encaustic tiles still more costly. The chairs in the halls are mahogany or rosewood, or oak elaborately carved with heraldic designs, griffins, or talbots, or whatever the family have assumed as supporters of their shield. These cost from $75 to $100 apiece. Ascend the staircase to the drawing-room, but first note the balustrading of the stairway, and the stair carpeting. The former is now made very light and airy, as modern houses are extremely narrow. Sometimes delicate woods are used, sometimes tinted bronze with heavy gilt molding, the newel post being surmounted by a heavy crystal globe. The stair carpeting, for which Wilton was once deemed almost too good, is now of Dutch fabrication, so rich and heavy that it requires nothing underneath it to muffle the sound of footsteps ascending and descending. This costs $12 50 a square yard. Some people have velvet Aubusson made expressly for their stairs, costing $15 a yard, but though this is more costly, it is not considered so *chic* as the Dutch rug. The stair-rods are designed specially by the architect, and are of solid bronze and extremely expensive. The doors of the drawing and reception rooms are richly paneled and tinted of different colors. The cornices and ceilings of the stairway are frescoed in the Pompeiian style. The finger-plates of the doors are of crystal, and blend with the prevailing colors. The knobs are of solid bronze, designed by the architect. Enter the rooms, and the first thing that strikes the attention is the carpet. The rooms are long and narrow, and the same carpet is used for the two, sometimes for the three. The market price of a velvet Aubusson is $8 a square yard, but our rich Americans will not purchase goods in the market. They must have something special for themselves. They give to the importer the color of their furniture covers, draperies, &c., the prevailing tint of the walls and ceilings, and the style of the furniture. Then the manufacturer orders his designer to get up something to match. The length of two rooms is about 45 feet, their average width 18 feet. If the suite extends to three chambers the length will become 60 feet. The price of the carpet will be $15 per square yard when specially made. It will thus cost for two rooms, 45 by 18, $810; if three rooms, 60 by 18, $1,080. The rug is made to match. There is no fire-place, for the rooms are heated by a furnace. The space where a fire-place would have been is occupied by a pier glass, framed in solid rosewood, and costing about $1,000. Sometimes the frame is of oak, superbly carved by genuine artists.

The ceilings and the cornices are richly frescoed with birds and flowers. Garlands of the latter stretch below the cornices and droop upon the walls, but these are hardly ever painted in panel, because the millionaire grudges the expense of artistic painting. Beautifully as the flowers and birds are done, the workmanship is purely mechanical, whereas for panel work a real artist must be employed, and this would cost enormously, and would necessitate the retaining of the house in the same family, as a purchaser could not be found who would pay for the panels. But where the most astounding extravagance comes in is in the window curtains. To each window there is a pair of lace curtains, also a pair of heavy curtains, damask or satin, and above, lambrequins or draperies. The lace curtains are of Brussels, $125 a window, or Cluny insertion $200. But there are, most unfortunately, some houses where thread lace is used, costing $1,500 a window. Add to this rich damask, costing as high as $600, and draperies or lambrequins, $200, and a total is reached for the entire room which seems wickedly high. If a single cent of this prodigious outlay went into American pockets, it would be well, but all this money goes to France, where truly it is wanted, but America wants it too. The furniture is of all prices, the covers being of *Cretonne*, or Gobelin tapestry, and costing as high as $500. A set of furniture for one room will come to $2,000. But when to this is added a cabinet inlaid with ivory on an ebony ground costing $2,000, and an inlaid table of marqueterie or mosaic of marbles, costing from $1,200 to $1,500, one need not be surprised to learn that the furnishing of a single room runs from $2,500 up to ten times that sum. This expenditure is life to France. It has built up her losses during the war, and has enabled her to pay off her war indemnity to Prussia. The stream of gold that has been poured into France by our rich people is enormous, and has never been properly appreciated. The fact is that our *richards* have run a muck against each other in furnishing their houses. The friend who could suggest a new channel of expense was a friend indeed, and the more he enabled his rich acquaintances to spend, the more he was beloved. There are men whose standing in society is due entirely to this. Their good taste and exuberance of extravagant ideas were at the service of whosoever would utilize them. Like Xerxes among the Persians, who offered a prize for a new pleasure, the millionaires of Gotham were willing to befriend the man who should invent a new way of throwing away money. In this manner the extravagance increased and increased. The family of A furnished their drawing-room with a delicate blue satin. A friend of B suggested lace covering to the satin, and it was adopted to the mortification of A. The C's had a friend traveling in France, who introduced *cachemire*. Old D, a man of taste, hit himself upon Gobelin tapestry, and a great decorating house has just introduced *cretonne*. And with every fresh importation, the ladies of the household desired a fresh change, and the gentlemen who furnished the money were by no means reluctant. They wanted no urging to be kept up to the mark, and to be as good as others. People may think this an exaggeration, an overdrawn picture. Alas, it's the high road which the Anglo-Saxon races travel by on their journey upward to good taste and artistic feeling.

England has been through a similar experience. Let any one read Miss Edgeworth's *Moral Tales*, though it is to be feared that nobody will take that trouble or undergo that penance. No nation can possibly profit by the hard-earned wisdom of another. The troubles that are on us, the follies we have committed, and the lessons we are learning are as much a part of our growth as our increased population. In the language of the old hermit of Prague to a niece of King Gorboduc, "That which is, is." It's no use hallooing and bellowing against these things. It would be easy to write whole columns against such expenditures, but it would be as sensible as to declaim against a boy for having the whooping-cough, against a young man for falling in love, against an old man for having the rheumatism. England is now the only country in the world possessing a cultured, educated, and thoroughly artistic aristocracy. By this word, of course, is meant all the upper ten thousand, not alone the titled ones. And yet, when the railroads, the mines, and the factories of England developed immense wealth, some thirty-five or forty years ago, the aristocracy behaved exactly as our millionaires are now doing. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read Miss Edgeworth and *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife, &c.*, and he will be enlightened. Looking at England now, we can see what this effervescence has ended in. It has left a people second to none in artistic culture and artistic industries. In ceramic wares, Germany and France crouch at the feet of England, and take her patterns, and imitate her processes with due acknowledgment of her superiority. Her carvers' work is superb, and for her skill in the working of precious metals who is there who has rivaled Pilkington? All this is the end of that ridiculous, unmeaning rivalry of expenditure into which England was plunged, when a sudden flood of prosperity came upon her. And, please God, so shall it be with America. To-day France profits by this stage of our development; to-morrow we shall be our own beneficiaries.

But let the inquiry now turn from private expenditures to the result as traceable in hotels. These institutions are peculiar to America. They do not, as in other countries, afford a transient home to people temporarily away from their own. They are permanent residences for many persons, who prefer them to houses of their own. This is generally charged against our fair Americans, and, perhaps, with justice. Whether they are opposed to the mental exercise of housekeeping, or shrink from contact with the brutal temper of Irish handmaidens, and the phlegmatic carelessness of German frauleins, matters not. That men would prefer a house all to themselves is certain, since it is a peculiarity of the race to be passionately fond of privacy. But the influence of the ladies has been too strong for that which has been considered a master-passion among the Aryan-descended nations. There are thousands of families who live permanently in hotels. There are an equal number who migrate from housekeeping to hotels, and from hotels to housekeeping. This is no new truth. But with the increased luxury of private life has been introduced a new element into the permanent boarders of hotels. This class consist entirely of young people connected with the wealthy of the City, young married couples, whose incomes are quite handsome, but who cannot afford to keep house in the lavish style of their friends and relatives. They demand from the hotels, who find a profit in supplying them, all the extravagant furnishing to be found in private houses, and are willing to pay for this very large sums in the abstract, but nothing, comparatively, to what the same things would cost them if they were themselves the purchasers. The hotels of New-York may be easily classed in three divisions. Those below Union square, those in and around Madison square, and those up town. The first are occupied almost exclusively by transient boarders; the second are mixed, but their transient customers are all wealthy and seldom business people; and the third are almost entirely occupied by permanent boarders. The prices for transient people vary from $4 to $5 a day, according to the location of the hotels, additional price being simply the result of additional rent. Taking into consideration what is called "head money," which is the cost of the raw provisions per individual, it will be found that the sum will be precisely the same in every class. It averages through a term of years about $2 per diem. When things are gloomy and business is bad, this head money becomes higher, and moves up as high as $2 45 per diem. When times are good with the hotel men it sinks down to $1 75. The table set by each class is as nearly alike as can be. If there be a preference, it will probably fall to the up-town hotels, where their boarders are permanent. For the sake of comparison, here is subjoined the dinner bill for a house of each class. One is for Sunday, but truly this makes no difference.

HOUSE BELOW UNION SQUARE.

Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

Early Dinner, from 1:30 to 3:30 o'clock.

*Soups.*

Vegetable, Barley.

*Fish.*

Boiled Striped Bass, shrimp sauce; Broiled Whitefish, à la maitre d'hôtel; Potatoes, à la St. Nicholas.

*Boiled.*

Jole and Spinach, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Beef à la mode, Leg of Mutton and Capers, Capon and Pork, Ham, Turkey, oyster sauce.

*Roast.*

Saddle of South Down Mutton, Young Chickens, Ribs of Beef, Young Turkey, Loin of Pork; Cobb Ham, Champagne sauce; Young Geese, Domestic Ducks.

*Cold Dishes.*

Boned Turkey, with jelly; Terrine of Geese Livers with truffles; Lamb, Ham, Cold Pressed Corned Beef, Beef Tongues, Beef, Plain Lobster, Chicken Salad.

*Side Dishes.*

Small Birds, braisée, à la Bordelaise; Green Turtle Steaks, sautés, sauce piquante; Turkeys' Wings, curried with rice, à l'Indienne; Chickens' Livers, en caisse, à la Lyonnaise; Young Rabbits, en civet, with mushrooms; Queen Fritters, flavored with vanilla; Macaroni, with cream, au gratin; Tripe, escaloped, à l'Italienne; Tame Ducks, salmi, with olives; Calf's Head, à la financière.

*Relishes.*

Assorted Pickles, Apple Sauce, Cranberry Sauce, Celery, Walnut Catsup, Horseradish, Worcestershire Sauce, Olives, Chow Chow, Pickled Beets, Lettuce.

*Vegetables.*

Boiled and Baked Sweet Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Boiled Rice, Turnips, Fried Oyster Plant, Cauliflower, Squash, Stewed Parsnips, Spinach, Beets, Onions, Succotash, Corn.

*Game.*

Roast Venison, currant jelly; Roast Teal Ducks.

*Pastry.*

Indian Pudding, brandy and hard sauce; Sliced Apple Pies, Peach Pies, Pumpkin Pies, Malaga Wine Jelly, Gateaux, au cafe, Lady Fingers, Apple Meringues, garni.

*Dessert.*

Oranges, Figs, Apples, Catawba Grapes, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Popped Corn, Raspberry Ice Cream, Coffee.

HOUSE IN MADISON SQUARE.

Dinner, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1873.

*Soup.*

Mock Turtle, Rice.

*Fish.*

Boiled Salmon Trout, anchovy sauce; Broiled Mackerel, parsley sauce.

*Boiled.*

Leg of Mutton, caper sauce; Chickens and Pork, Beef Tongue, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Calf's Head, brain sauce; Ham.

*Cold Dishes.*

Ham, Lobster Salad, A-la-mode Beef, Boned Turkey, Roast Beef, Lamb, Beef Tongues.

*Entrées.*

Fillet of Beef, larded, à la financière; Broiled Squabs, à la maitre d'hôtel; Baked Beans and Pork, Mutton Cutlets, breaded, tomato sauce; Macaroni, au gratin, with cheese; Salmi de Canard, port wine sauce; Fricassée of Chicken, à la chevalière; Oyster Patties, à la Béchamel; Venison Steak, jelly sauce.

*Roast.*

Chicken, Beef, Ham, Champagne sauce; Leg of Mutton, Loin of Pork, Turkeys.

*Game.*

Canvas-back Duck, Partridge.

*Vegetables.*

Boiled Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Baked Potatoes, Hominy, Squash, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Rice, Beets, Fried Oyster-plant, Spinach, Turnips, Onions, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Succotash.

*Pastry.*

Rice Pudding, Raspberry Puffs, Catawba Wine Jelly, Bridal Cake, Sliced Apple Pie, Plum Pie, Custard Pie, Confectionery, Indian Pudding.

*Dessert.*

English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Raisins, Oranges, Grapes, Apples, Pears, Bananas, Lemon Ice Cream, (Burnett's Extract;) Champagne Water Ice, Coffee.

UP-TOWN HOTEL.

Dinner, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

*Soups.*

Chicken, à l'Allemande; Consomme, au Macaroni.

*Fish.*

Boiled Striped Bass, à la Hollandaise; Broiled Bluefish, Steward Sauce.

*Boiled.*

Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce; Chicken, Egg Sauce; Corned Beef and Cabbage; Pig's Jowl, with Spinach; Tongues.

*Roast.*

Ribs of Beef; Turkey, Giblet Sauce; Ham, Champagne Sauce; Saddle of Mutton, Currant Jelly.

*Game.*

Tame Ducks, Apple Sauce.

*Cold.*

Lobster Plain, Beef, Mutton, Pressed Corned Beef, Beef Tongue, Ham, Lobster Salad, Chicken Salad, Pork and Beans, Boned Turkey, with Jelly; Boiled Beef, Tomato Sauce.

*Entrées.*

Beef Braise, with Mushrooms; Calf's Head, à la Tortue; Chicken Fricasse, with Green Peas; Turkey Livers Saute, à l'Italienne; Macaroni aux Gratin, Apple Fritters.

Mixed Pickles, Olives, Pickled Beets, Worcestershire Sauce, Horse Radish, Cranberry Sauce, Currant Jelly, Celery.

*Vegetables.*

Mashed Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Boiled Rice, Boiled Onions, Mashed Turnips, Fried Parsnips, Coarse Hominy, Boiled Potatoes, Beets, Succotash, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Squash.

*Pastry.*

Lemon Custard Pudding, Apple Pie, Currant Cake Glace, Mince Pie, Gateaux de Mille Feuilles, Vanilla Ice Cream, Blanc Mange.

*Dessert.*

Raisins, Apples, Oranges, Pecan Nuts, Grapes, Dates, Hickory Nuts.

*Coffee.*

A comparison will convince any one that the tables are about the same. Now, in the down-town hotel there is accommodation for 700 guests, and the ratio of servants is two to every three persons. In the Madison square building the average is a servant to every guest, and in the up-town hotel there are 300 guests and 200 servants. The prices of each are as follows: The down-town hotel is all transient, $4 50 per diem, but rooms on the second and third floors are more. In the hotel on Madison square, no difference is made between transient and permanent, and the price varies according to the rooms from $5 per day to $15. In the up-town house the transient custom is not cared for, but the permanent boarders pay as follows: Man and wife on top floor, (fifth,) $35 per week; on fourth floor, $42; on third floor, $56; on second and first from $75 to $150. It is easy to understand the yells of anguish emitted by people paying such prices in hard times. Two people paying $210 a week on Madison square, and $150 a week higher up town, must scan the bills with terror if their incomes have shrunk with the times. But why are the prices so high? Simply because the persons who have been paying these prices are the new element of which mention has been made. They have insisted on frescoed ceilings, on gorgeous furniture, on lace curtains, on Aubusson carpets. They think nothing of making the proprietor change the covering of their furniture every season, at a cost, including lambrequins, of $350. It is not hotel fare or hotel rooms for which they are charged, but for the furniture which has been bought at their demand, and the luxuries which they have introduced into hotel expenditure. They are not satisfied with reps covers or Brussels carpets. No; they must have Cretonne covers and Axminster or Aubusson carpets, with Wilton in the halls and on the staircase. They have bath-rooms attached to their bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, an increased army of waiters to obey their orders, whom they call by electricity. Through their influence the substantial and handsome decorations of the reception-rooms and parlors have been exchanged for all that is costly. Reception-chairs worth $25 jostle against ottomans that cost $35. The very cover of the piano is a miracle of extravagance. But they will have it so. They receive their friends in these rooms, and must have them at least *decent*, as they say. For those who live in the upper floors that are plain and well-furnished, but without any excessive extravagance of furnishing, the charges are not large, and will compare very favorably with those of any hotel in the universe. Take the season Madison square for example: A man pays there $5 per diem. His raw provisions cost a little over $2; he has a servant whose wages and feeding is $1 90 per diem. This amounts already to $4 a day. Out of the other dollar has to come a rental of $200,000 a year, gas bills, water bills, expense of elevator, billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, laundry and linen, interest on outlay, &c., &c. And how much profit is there out of him? Here is a note of the number of pieces of table-room linen used in one house:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Number of sheets | 2,400 | Waiters' aprons | 375 |
| Pillow-cases | 2,000 | Table-cloths | 250 |
| Towels | 4,000 | Tidies | 1,000 |
| Napkins | 4,000 | Lace curtains (pair) | 400 |
| Bed-spreads | 300 | | |

The number of pieces washed in this laundry in one month is 180,000, and the wear and tear is just this, that every single piece has to be renewed once in eighteen months. This house accommodates 700 guests. The up-town hotel accommodates 300, and its linen is 1,000 sheets, 1,000 pillow-cases, 2,000 towels, 150 table-cloths, 1,000 napkins, 500 bolster-covers, 175 waiters' aprons, 150 side and service towels. Let any one judge if there can be much profit on the couple paying $35 and $42 per week.

So long as families with $10,000 and $12,000 a year income live in hotels there will be a constantly increasing grade of furniture. The cheapest carpet a hotel-keeper can put down now costs him $6 a yard. In former times, Brussels at $2 a yard was sumptuous. The curtains are more expensive, the coverings are more expensive, the details are more expensive, kalsomining has been replaced by costly frescoing, and the rents have gone up to an intolerable height. The expenses of provisions are a little lower, but the amount of head-money has been given already. It is impossible that hotel-keepers should lower their prices unless they are eased themselves in the rental. The main expense—the provisioning and service—increases as bad times come on. Unless some diminution of *their* expenditures is made, how can they lower their prices? If the rental of that house on Madison square remains at $200,000 per annum the boarders must pay their present prices. Every large hotel is run as scientifically as can be imagined. They have each down in the cellarage a corps of cabinet-makers and upholsterers, repairing broken chairs, putting in new glasses into broken mirrors, recovering sets of furniture, transferring lace curtains, &c. The steam-engine turns circular saws and lathes, and all the kitchen service-tables are made in the house. They make their own mattresses and pillows, their own curtains, their own frames for pictures, &c. They have their own gilders—in short, nothing goes out of the house that can possibly be done in it. It's all true enough that there has been a shrinkage in values, and when it has shown itself in rentals, no doubt pressure upon the hotel men to reduce their prices will be completely in order. But it has not come yet.

Finally, the economy that is practiced must be one that will keep money from going to foreign countries—other economies are foolishness, the crackling of thorns under a pot, mere talk, and words without ideas.

## *THE CAPTURED STEAMER.*

THE BLOCKADE OF THE VIRGINIUS AT ASPINWALL.

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, formerly United States Minister to Bogota, and now a member of Congress from Illinois, has lately been visiting friends in Syracuse, and to the *Journal* of that city has communicated some additional facts concerning the history of the captured steamer Virginius. The *Journal* says: "When Gen. Hurlbut was Minister to Bogota, two years ago, the Virginius was for three months blockaded at Aspinwall, by the Spanish frigate Pizarro. The facts of this affair was brought to Minister Hurlbut's attention officially. He learned that the Pizarro was acting under instructions from the Spanish Government to treat the Virginius as a pirate wherever found, and the commander of the Pizarro threatened to sink the Virginius whenever she might attempt to leave the protection of the neutral waters she was then in. The Colombian authorities represented that it was difficult to restrain the Spaniards from executing threats of summary vengeance upon the obnoxious vessel. Gen. Hurlbut found the Virginius flying the United States flag, and on examination, her register was found correct, and nothing contraband was upon her. At this juncture, the United States steamer Kansas arrived at Aspinwall, and taking the Virginius under protection, that vessel sailed away from under the guns of the Pizarro and escaped to sea. The Spanish commander made preparations to pursue, but the Kansas also steamed up, and being the superior war-ship, the Spaniards dare not provoke an encounter with her. The Virginius was built to run the blockade during the rebellion, and was captured in Mobile Bay. She was afterward sold to private parties, and was undoubtedly engaged in running the Cuban ports. But she was not in any manner a war craft, and could not carry a gun. It appears that the denunciation of the Virginius by the Spanish Government as a pirate was not tenable, but it was doubtless under these orders, unrevoked, that the Spanish war-vessel Tornado dared to capture the Virginius on the high seas, while under the United States flag. Minister Hurlbut communicated the facts in the affair at Aspinwall to the State Department at Washington, at the time of their occurrence, and they are, therefore, known to Secretary Fish, who may have occasion to employ them in the negotiations over the present complications."

## *THE MARYLAND OYSTER WAR.*

The Baltimore *American* says that on Friday of last week Capt. Lemuel Mitchell, commanding the sloop Nanny Merryman, of the Maryland Oyster Navy, made a raid into Eastern Bay, Talbot County, and captured seventeen vessels that were engaged in dredging for oysters in Miles River contrary to the act of Assembly. As soon as the sloop came in sight the dredging vessels pulled in their implements and put into Tilghman's Creek. Capt. Mitchell followed them in; when he got there they were all lying peacefully at anchor, with their sails furled, as if they were only there to make a harbor from the wind-storms. Nine of them hailed from Baltimore. Capt. Mitchell boarded each vessel, and found on seventeen of them wet decks, wet lines, dredges recently used, and piles of freshly-caught oysters on deck. He put the Captains and crews under arrest, and ordered them to St. Michael's, where they were arraigned before Justice Warren. The Captains of ten of the vessels were fined $900 each, and one (Capt. Hogan, of the Mary Elizabeth,) was fined $100. One was acquitted, and five were held for further examination. On Sunday night the vessels that were detained in custody out out of the harbor, and on Monday morning they were at their old work on Tide Mill Bar.

# AMONG THE LAPPS.

## A TRAVELER'S NOTES IN LAPLAND.

A letter dated "Quickjock, Lulia, Lapland," and addressed to the London *Echo*, runs as follows:

Very far out of the way as Lapland may appear, numbers of English have visited it this year, and have chosen the Lulia River as the best route for scenery and sport, though but few of them have got to Quickjock, which is situated at the very head of the river, and [illegible]—the *Ultima Thule* of South Lapland. Much as the scenery of Lapland has been praised, I fancy that a great many of the travelers who visit it, especially those who do not reach the fells, return to England with a sense of disappointment. There is so much sameness in the landscape, so little of the variation one gets "down south," such an endless stretch of pines and firs, with nothing to break its weary monotony, that one's lively feelings of pleasure on first seeing a real Northern view are somewhat obliterated by its unvarying repetition.

The row to Quickjock—for all communication here is by water—is the most picturesque on the whole route, and I was fully able to appreciate it while reclining comfortably on reindeer skins at the bottom of one of the canoe-like boats which are in use on almost all the rivers of the Gulf of Bothnia. Urged on by the promise of *brandvin* at the end of our journey, (which liquor, I may here observe, tastes like a compound of paraffine and spirits of wine,) our boatmen rowed us along at a capital pace, talking unceasingly during the whole time in a [illegible] dialect, which occasionally sank into a [illegible] bass. The boat-traveling here is really most luxurious. Our stroke-oar was an active-looking Lapp of an unknown age, who, like "Tiger Tim," of Ingoldsby fame, "stood in his stockings just four foot ten," which, by-the-by, is about the average height of these queer little people. His face was expressive of the deepest dejection, and I came to the conclusion that he had been lately crossed in love, but my knowledge of his language was not extensive enough to discover whether my conjecture was right or not. Being a Lapp of the Quickjock district, he wore a brown tunic, bound with blue and scarlet braid, with nether garments to match. A Lapp cap is a curiosity in its way. Shaped like a Bishop's mitre without the cleft, and made of blue cloth, they give a priest-like appearance to the wearer, which is totally at variance with the rest of his costume. They are worn by men and women alike, and never seem to leave their heads by day or night. During my whole stay in Lapland I do not think I have ever seen a Lapp bareheaded. But, after all, it is the boots that are the most wonderful. About fourteen inches long, and of perfectly flexible leather, they are made in the shape of a miniature war galley with an upturned prow. The thought flashes across one that they are the descendants of those worn by the beaux of the dark ages, which had their long points chained to the knees, but that, following the Darwinian theory and the "survival of the fittest," the chains have entirely disappeared, while the points are reduced to their present dimensions. If not ornamental, however, they are at least useful, and in these boat-like *sko*, which are tightly stuffed with hay, one can get over ground which would tear the stoutest shooting boot to pieces.

On our arrival at Quickjock, I duly fulfilled my promise, and served the boatmen out some of the much-coveted spirit, which they are unable to buy up country, Government having forbidden its sale, on account of the fearful amount of drunkenness which was prevalent among the people a few years ago. However, enforced teetotalism seems to agree with them, for a hardier set of men it would be difficult to find, although it is easy to see they have only bowed to the force of circumstances by the eagerness with which they ask you for brandy. Several old women came to me while on my journey up, all with money in their hands, beseeching me to sell them "just one little drop," and it was some time before I could get rid of them. They take a dram with an air of veneration, always in three sips. The first is a small one, accompanied by a face expressive of disgust—why, I never could make out; the second, however, evidently produces unmixed satisfaction, while at the third the left hand seeks the stomach, the cup is drained, and with a muttered "Tak tak" and a sigh of satisfaction, the Lapp waddles slowly away.

Quickjock is a thorough specimen of a Lapp village, situated on the loveliest spot on the river. Close above it the Tarrajock and Kamajock rivers join, the latter forming a series of falls for more than a half mile, while right above them tower the Fjell mountains, capped with eternal snow, and stretching as far as the eye can see. During the Summer all the Lapp huts are empty; their owners are with their reindeer on the Fjells, from whence they do not return till about the middle of October. During July and August, especially, they are conspicuous by their absence, and certainly, my first impression of Lapland was that it was so named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, and that I was destined never to catch sight of one of its inhabitants. My host, who is a Swede, and combines the three occupations of parish clerk, postman, and farmer, tells me fewer have been left in the village this year than is generally usual. There is but one now, so I conclude that two is the average number!

## HEROIC WOMEN.

The London *Times* mentions that two remarkable cases of courage and presence of mind on the part of girls have just been brought before the Royal Humane Society. The first case was that of Miss Olivia Georgina E. Maude. She saved the life of a girl named Adele Greaven, who sank while bathing at Sea Point, Monkstown, under the following circumstances: Miss Maude and her sister, who had themselves been bathing, were dressed and sitting on the rocks watching the other bathers, when their attention was aroused by an alarming outcry—a girl had disappeared in deep water. No assistance was at hand, no boat or ropes, and even the usual attendants were absent or otherwise engaged. The child soon rose to the surface, but, unable to swim, sank again. She rose a second time, and the bystanders and bathing women, thoroughly alarmed and crying for assistance, were shocked at perceiving that the child's bathing dress had got over her face and head, and that her arms were entangled in it. At this moment Miss Maude leaped into the deep water, dressed as she was, without even taking time to remove her watch, caught the child as she was disappearing the third time, and took her safely to shore. The other case was that of Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a lad of fifteen, named Stewart, who sank while bathing at Wentworth, New South Wales. The boy had gone with a companion to bathe in the River Darling, and was carried by a strong current into deep water. Neither he nor his companion could swim, and he cried loudly for help. Miss Kerridge was about 180 yards off, and, hearing the boy's cries, ran as fast as she could to the spot, plunged into the river with all her clothes on, and caught the lad as he rose the third time. After considerable difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the current, having only one hand at liberty, and her efforts being impeded by the weight of her clothes, she ultimately succeeded in placing the lad in safety. The Royal Humane Society bestowed medals for saving life, with suitable testimonials, on each of the young ladies.

## CURIOUS WILLS.

The *Illustrated London News* says: "It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee; sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some undistinguished name for an historical or an aristocratic one, in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again, she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by her husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried. Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1869, placed still further restraints on her legatees. She declares 'that if any or either of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or marry a Roman Catholic, or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood, then, and in any or either of the said cases, the several provisions, whether original, substitutive, or accruing, hereby made for the benefit of such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void.' In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most ancient in the north was the tenure by a horn. The superior lord, who might be the King, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown, so as to give notice whenever there was any danger of an actual inroad of the Picts. In modern times we have property held by more curious tenure still. Mr. Henry Budd, by his will, proved in February, 1862, declares 'that in case my son Edward shall wear mustaches, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Pepper-park, shall be void; and I devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs, and assigns. And in case my said son William shall wear mustaches, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Twickenham-park, shall be void, and I devise the said estate to my said son Edward, his appointees, heirs, and assigns.' Mr. Budd is not singular in his objection to the mustache. Mr. Fleming, an appraiser and upholsterer of Pimlico, by his will, proved in April, 1869, gives to the different men in his employ £10 each; 'but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, £5 only.' Testators sometimes even venture to touch feminine attire; for we find Mr. James Robbins, whose will was proved in October, 1864, declaring 'that in the event of my dear wife not complying with my request to wear a widow's cap after my decease, and in the event of her marrying again, that then, and in both such cases, the annuity which shall be payable to her out of my estate shall be £20 per annum, and not £30.' As there was no stipulation as to the time the widow's cap was to be worn, probably Mrs. Robbins found it easy to comply with the letter of the request in her husband's will, and yet indulge her own taste in the matter. In contradistinction to this example of a husband compelling his widow to wear the emblems of mourning for him whether she mourned his loss or not, may be placed the provisions of the will, proved in May, 1868, of Mr. Edward Concanen. Although the bequest is not made to depend upon their observance, the testator says: 'And I hereby bind my said wife that she do not after my decease offend artistic taste, or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature, by the exhibition of a widow's cap.' A very peculiar obligation was imposed on two of his legatees by Sir James South, the astronomer, whose will, with several codicils, was proved in 1868. By his will he gave a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Archibald John Stephens, and in one of his codicils he states they were so given to them in the fullest confidence that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as 'I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called—a sort of premium to try and perpetuate the old fashion of carrying the watch in the fob pocket, in vogue when Sir James South was a young man. To quote one instance of a conditional legacy given nearly one hundred years ago, we may refer to the codicil to the will of David Hume, the historian, wherein he leaves to his old friend, Mr. John Home, of Kilduff, (who disliked port, and used to contend that 'Home' was the correct spelling both of his own name and Hume's,) 'ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever rose between us concerning temporal affairs.'"

## JEFF. DAVIS' DISGUISE.

### HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE CAPTURE IN A WOMAN'S DRESS—STATEMENT OF GEN. PRITCHARD.

A correspondent of the Lyons (Wayne County, N. Y.) *Republican*, who lately visited Allegan, called upon Gen. Benjamin D. Pritchard, now a resident of that town, who was, during the war, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, and had the good fortune to capture Jeff. Davis. In conversation with him the correspondent inquired as to the circumstances of Davis' attempted escape, and gives the story thus:

Gen. Pritchard said: After the escape of Davis from Richmond I received reliable intelligence, and which appeared to me to be all the more reliable from the situation and the necessities of his case—that is to say, that he would endeavor to make his way across the Mississippi into Texas, where he intended to put himself at the head of his forces, still quite strong, and around which he could gather all his remaining strength in the South-west, and then still to carry on the rebellion in those vast and comparatively inaccessible regions, trusting to the continued recruiting of his forces from escaping squads of his defeated armies in all quarters, and from Mexican sympathizers, guerrillas, and dissatisfied, reckless, desperate, and lawless spirits from every direction, and not altogether without hope of aid from foreigners. To reach there he had but one way of escape; he had to make his way from Virginia to Georgia, and thence westward along a belt of country that lay between our forces on the Gulf on the south and our forces that occupied Virginia, Tennessee and westward, on the north. So I governed myself accordingly, and set my command in motion, as if on the "double quick," right through that region. We soon struck the trail of Davis on the Ocmulgee river in Georgia. He was accompanied by some of his military staff and the chiefs of his Government. His wife and the wives and female relatives and companions of some of his subordinates were with him. Thus we followed until we reached a small village in Georgia, where we lost all track of them. We surrounded the village. I made the most particular and all manner of inquiries of the inhabitants, but not one of them knew a thing, and were properly astonished at my asking them the questions "as if they knew!" Still I had no doubt that they all knew well. So I resorted to what never or seldom failed me; I got an African alone, and he soon told me where the game was to be found—about two miles from the village, in a sort of wild, bushy, woody place. By this time it had grown quite into the night, the weather being beautiful and the sky bright. I soon had my command at the spot, where we found a small encampment, consisting of two or three tents, with wagons standing about. The tents, as was afterward discovered, were occupied by the women, and Davis and one or two of his masculine favorites, the remainder of the party lying about under the wagons. It was now about midnight or after. I gave orders to have the encampment surrounded, giving the most positive command that no living thing under any circumstances should pass outward through the lines. Thus we waited for day.

In the early dawn—almost before dawn—an old woman was seen making her way from out of one of the tents. She was dressed in a waterproof cloak from her waist down, the cloak coming down so low as to cover her feet. Around her body was a shawl, arranged and tied; on her head something like a hood or bonnet, that concealed her face; in her hand a pail. As the tent-door was opened, a female voice from within spoke out in loud tones: "Bring me a bucket of water—quick! We want to wash our faces." And then, as if addressing any sentries that might be within hearing, the voice said, in still louder tones: "Let my old woman-servant pass and bring us a bucket of water—we want to get up and dress ourselves." So the old lady passed on, the one or two or more soldiers within hearing allowing her to make her way, but keeping a bright eye upon her. Pretty soon, as the old lady was going through a bushy place, and by that means disarranging her water-proof, a soldier discovered her boots, and something that looked like the step and stride of a man; so he halted, advanced before, and stopped her. Soon two or more soldiers came up and began to quiz her, asking her to give an account of herself; but she uttered not a word. Then I came to the spot myself and put some questions; but not a word said the old lady in reply. I then advanced, took off her hood, untied her shawl, and exposed her boots—she all the time making a stout resistance. When I had succeeded in throwing off her disguise there she stood—a being that looked very much like an elderly man. "You are a likely old woman," I said. Not a word from the old lady. "Who are you?" I asked. Not a word in reply. "You may as well say who you are," I said, "for you are my prisoner, and all your company. I will soon know who you are, for you cannot escape. I have a whole regiment of cavalry here, and others are coming. You, and all with you, are prisoners, and nothing can deliver you. Now, who are you?" At length the old lady found voice, and said in a good, angry, loud, masculine tone, "Who do you think I am?" I took a careful look at her, and observing that one of her eyes had a peculiar defect, and scanning her face closely, and remembering the photographs that I had seen of Davis, and that I had heard that one of his eyes had a peculiar "blaze," I said, "I know you now—you are Jefferson Davis." This the "old woman" pretended not to hear, and made no direct reply, but commenced railing out with all manner of expletives and explosions against "Yankees" and "cowards" who "made war on helpless women." "Who are you?" the "old lady" at length asked. I replied: "I am the Colonel of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, whose prisoner you are." "Just as I thought" was the reply; "making war like a savage on a helpless old woman and ladies that are ladies. Let me pass and get some water for the ladies in the tent, that they may dress themselves." "You are Jefferson Davis," I said again. He looked haggard and anxious, as if not knowing what to do or what he could do. At last, standing up full before me, he said: "I am Jefferson Davis!" and then again commenced railing out against us. I stopped him by saying: "Jefferson Davis, you and your company are my prisoners." In the meantime, a company of Wisconsin cavalry had approached; and my men, fearing that it was a division of the enemy come to the rescue, and it being hardly light as yet, commenced firing into each other. And thus began a battle in which several were wounded and some slain on both sides, before the unfortunate mistake was discovered. But little time had elapsed, however, before a company of New-York cavalry came up. The soldiers of New-York and Wisconsin were of course chagrined that they had not been the first at the capture; and, while my men and those of Wisconsin shed a soldier's tear over the sad blunder that made them fire upon each other, regrets were soon swallowed up in rejoicing over the capture of the "Old Woman," the chief of perhaps the greatest and saddest of all rebellions.

## A YOUNG HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes in *Land and Water*: "Wednesday last, the 5th of November, being the first birthday of little Guy Fawkes, the young hippopotamus, I have called at the Zoological Gardens to wish the pretty little fellow 'many happy returns of the day.' After he had finished his breakfast, Prescott, the keeper, enticed Guy Fawkes and his mother out of the water. The little one is as tame, playful, and docile as a kitten. We made him out to be about six feet four long, and two feet ten at the shoulders. His back is a slaty-black color, but his cheeks, chest, and legs are of a lovely pink salmon color. We calculated his weight to be nearly one ton, and his mother would make and weigh about three little hippos. He eats and sleeps well, and, besides his natural nourishment, his meals consist of chaff, bran, mangold-wurzel, scalded oats, biscuit, and sugar. He is very fond of anything sweet. He has already learned to beg for food; he puts his head out between the bars, opens his mouth and pricks up his little ears when he wants to beg. The gape of his mouth is about 18 inches, he has already a most lovely set of white teeth, and the tusks begin to project out of his pink gums. His mother is very watchful over him, and if she thinks any one is about to disturb her child, hisses loudly like a big snake. Every morning, when it is moist and wet, he and his mother are let out into the bath outside; when it is dry and frosty they are kept in the house, as the frost would crack and parch their delicate skins. When in his morning bath he is very playful, and plunges about like a porpoise. The pair of hippos sleep on the straw all night, but they spend a great portion of the day in their bath in the house in a sort of semi-sleep. They float up to breathe apparently without an effort, like corks rising to the surface. When under water they keep their eyes wide open after the manner of crocodiles. When the mouth of the young one is wide open, it will be seen that the tongue is arched directly upward, so as to form a compact valve, which prevents the water going down the gullet. The old father in the next den talks to his wife and child by means of sonorous gruntings, and they answer him. The father's face is much longer and sharper than that of his wife, and his eyes and nose are much more prominent. I understand from Mr. Bartlett, who kindly allowed me a private interview with the hippos, that another baby is expected about next April, and that Barnum is most anxious to obtain it. I doubt if he will. Let him go and catch a wild baby hippo for himself. The excellent health and condition of the three hippos does Mr. Bartlett, and Prescott, their personal valet, the greatest credit. I forgot, when writing the above, to mention that Guy Fawkes turns out, after all, to be a young lady hippo; she is more delicately featured than her father, and is very like her mother in face. Let us all wish her 'many happy returns of the day.'"

## COMMISSIONS.

### VIEWS OF THE STATE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of the Rensselaer Police bill. Upon the general subject of commissions the court expresses itself as follows:

"Courts do not sit in review of the discretion of the Legislature, or determine upon the expediency, wisdom or propriety of legislative action in matters within the power of the Legislature. Every intendment is in favor of the validity of the statutes, and no motive, purpose or interest can be imputed to the Legislature in the enactment of a law other than such as are apparent upon the face, and to be gathered from the terms of the law itself. A written Constitution must be interpreted and effect given to it as the paramount law of the land, equally obligatory upon the Legislature as upon other departments of government, and individual citizens, according to its spirit and the intent of its framers, as indicated by its terms. An act violating the true intent and meaning of the instrument, although not within the letter, is as much within the provision and effect of a prohibition as if within the very letter; and an act in evasion of the terms of the Constitution, as properly interpreted and understood, and frustrating its general and clearly expressed or necessarily implied purpose, is as clearly void as if in express terms forbidden. A thing within the intent of a Constitution or statutory enactment is for all purposes to be regarded as within the words and terms of the law. A written Constitution would be of little avail as a practical and useful restraint upon the different departments of government if a liberal reading only was to be given to it, to the exclusion of all necessary implication, and the clear intent ignored, and slight evasions, or acts palpably in evasion of its spirit should be sustained as not repugnant to it. The restraints of the Constitution upon the several departments among which the various powers of government are distributed, cannot be lessened or diminished by inference and implication and usurpation of power, or the exercise of power in disregard of the express provisions or plain intent of the instrument, as necessarily implied from all its terms, cannot be sustained under the pretense of a liberal or enlightened interpretation, or in deference to the judgment of the Legislature, or some supposed necessity, the result of a changed condition of affairs. [1 Kent Com., 162. Barto vs. Himrod, 4 Seld. 483. [illegible] vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 144. Warner vs. People, 2 Den., 272. People vs. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., 24 N. Y., 485. Schenectady Observatory vs. Allen, 42 id. 404.] The same rules govern the interpretation of ordinary legislative enactments. It is not in general a true line of construction to decide according to the strict letter of an act of Parliament; but the courts will rather consider what is the fair meaning, and will expound it differently from the letter, to preserve the intent. [Brown's Leg. Maxims, 657.] With these general rules in view, must the statute be judged when brought to the test of the Constitution, subject to the qualification, that if capable of two interpretations, that shall be given to it if possible which shall make it consistent with the Constitution, rather than that which will bring it in conflict with it, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*. The purpose and object of section 2 of article 10 of the Constitution, as is very obvious, was to secure to the several recognized civil and political divisions of the State the right of local self-government, by requiring that all county, city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment was not provided for by the Constitution, save those whose offices might thereafter be created by law, should be elected by the electors of the respective municipalities, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature should designate. As to officers known and in existence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, this provision is absolute in its prohibition of an appointment by the central Government or its authority, or by any board other than the local electors, or some local authority designated by law. Faithfully observed and effect given to it in spirit as well as in its letter, it effectually secures to each of the governmental divisions of the State the right of choosing or appointing its own local officers, without let or hindrance from the State Government, and none can be deprived of the rights and franchises thus guaranteed to all. The theory of the Constitution is, that the several counties, cities, towns, and villages are of right entitled to choose whom they will have to rule over them, and that this right cannot be taken from them, and the electors and the inhabitants disfranchised, by any act of the Legislature or any or all the departments of the State Government combined. The right of self-government lies at the foundation of our institutions, and cannot be disturbed or interfered with, even in respect to the smallest of the divisions into which the State is divided for governmental purposes, without weakening the entire foundation; and hence it is a right not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it, to be promptly met and condemned, especially by the courts, when such acts become the subject of judicial investigation."

## THE ASSAULT ON JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

Judge John C. Underwood has published a card describing the circumstances attending the assault upon him in Richmond, Va., on the 11th inst. He says: "On the arrival of the cars from this place [Alexandria] on that day in Richmond, I proceeded, as is my wont, directly toward the Court-house to hold by adjourned term, which had been published in accordance with previous adjournment, and my arrival was well known to be expected at that hour. When within two minutes' walk of the Court-house I observed an unusual crowd occupying the sidewalk directly before me, and in my way, and as I approached I saw an old man step forward, who first took hold of my overcoat collar, and then seized one end of the cane I was carrying in one hand. He then struck me a feeble blow, and I was satisfied that he had not strength to do any great harm. A glance at the crowd and a remark I heard convinced me that the purpose of the old man was only to insult me, expecting to provoke a blow from my cane, and that then it would be the business of the bystanders to use the fire-arms, with which I had no doubt they were provided, in defense of the impotent old man. I, therefore, requested them to let me pass, as I was on my way to court, and assured my assailant I would not strike him. As, however, he still tried to hinder me, I pulled my cane from him and went round him, leaving the crowd in full possession of the sidewalk, and in two minutes I was hearing the arguments of counsel in my chambers. I have no doubt that it was a deliberate attempt at assassination, on the pretense of self-defense or protection of an impotent old man, as I think I recognized among the roughs who composed the crowd more than one who has been the subject of criminal prosecution in my court within the past ten years."

## THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.

With the return of about a dozen vessels now on their way to Gloucester, Mass., the fishing season of the present year will be brought to a close, and taken altogether, will be looked upon as disastrous. The loss of life has been very great; while in the matter of loss of vessels it has been much greater than even in the terrible season of 1862. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The present season's losses will be as follows: 24 vessels, of a tonnage of 1,287 tons, of a valuation of $110,000 and 132 lives. Of these, 3 vessels and 16 lives were lost in the herring fishery, 5 vessels in the Winter shore fisheries, 2 vessels and 10 lives in the bank fishing, 3 vessels and 32 lives on Georges, 9 vessels and 68 lives in the bay fishing, and 26 lives lost from being washed overboard from various vessels. Of the result of the season's work, the Winter shore, the bank and the Georges fisheries will make the best exhibit, and that of the bay fishing—or the mackerel catch, as it is called—the poorest. This state of feeling is somewhat increased by the present stagnation in the mackerel market, and the bulk of the present season's catch now lying upon the wharves, it being impossible to move them at anything like fair prices. The depreciation in this class of fish alone during the past six weeks has been estimated at $500,000 on what is now held in Gloucester, and this added to the present distress of the money market and of financial matters generally, has served to cast a sort of gloom over the entire traffic. With the resumption of business, however, in the manufacturing districts, which are the principal markets for these goods, and with the general mending of affairs throughout the country, there is every reason to suppose that the present depression of the market will be lifted, and that a later financial showing of the season's work may be more favorable."

## THE ACHEEN WAR.

The Hague correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes in reference to the first expedition to Acheen: "The disaster has cost us 100,000,000 francs and 400 soldiers. It is certain that the chief command left much to desire as well under Gen. Köhler as after his death. It was thought that a *coup de main* would be sufficient to take Acheen. When it was seen that the natives were prepared for a serious resistance, and fought heroically, it was feared that they might succeed in cutting off the line of retreat from our troops. The order to re-embark was given under the influence of these impressions. This order is the more to be regretted as the neighboring Sovereign had declared himself for us, and offered us a refuge in case of need. Moreover, it appears to result from the inquiry, that at the moment when the signal for retreat was given, a company of our soldiers had penetrated into the enceinte of the Kraton. Victory might still have attended our arms if the chiefs had acted less precipitately. Their confidence, and consequently that of the army, had been shaken by the death of Gen. Köhler, and the considerable losses which followed upon it."

## A VALUABLE PICTURE FOR AMERICA.

The London *Daily News*, of Nov. 7, says: "A correspondent writes that the celebrated picture by J. Portaels, of Brussels, of 'The Drought in Egypt,' which has this year obtained the special gold medal offered for the best picture exhibited, without regard to school, style, or subject, by a living artist, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, has just been purchased out of our galleries at a very high price for the Museum of Washington, United States, which is beginning to form a collection of paintings by modern artists."

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 4 | Resin, bbls | 8 |
| Copper, bbls | 8 | Hides, bdls | 420 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,081 | Leather, sides | 2,650 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,902 | Stearine, pkgs | 211 |
| Meal, bbls | 100 | Tallow, pkgs | 72 |
| Wheat, bushels | 204,010 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 490 |
| Corn, bushels | 144,494 | Beef, pkgs | 87 |
| Oats, bushels | 19,800 | Pork, pkgs | 454 |
| Malt, bushels | 12,750 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 2,567 |
| Barley, bushels | 48,700 | Lard, tcs | 786 |
| Peas, bushels | 785 | Butter, pkgs | 3,688 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 23 | Cheese, pkgs | 2,127 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 130 | Pea-nuts, bags | 42 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,014 | Tea, pkgs | 12 |
| Beans, bbls | 259 | Tobacco, hhds | 215 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 14 | Tobacco, pkgs | 729 |
| Hops, bales | 36 | Wool, bales | 88 |
| Hemp, bales | 50 | Whisky, bbls | 459 |

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Frank Jones, for Liverpool—29,044 bushels Corn, 13,394 bushels Wheat, 2,031 bbls. Flour, 228 pkgs. Clocks, 494 cases Sewing-machines, 938 bales Cotton, 800 sacks Oil-cake, 912 bags Oil-cake, 1,250 Oars, 1,815 Handspikes, 299 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves, 2,000 bxs. Cheese.

By the ship Washington, for Liverpool—1,448 bales Cotton, 15,302 bushels Wheat, 24,413 bushels Corn, 3,518 bbls. Flour, 200 bxs. Breadstuffs, 101,091 lbs. Tallow, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 812 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark Louis, for Bremen—3,871 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship City of Boston, for Liverpool—15,698 bushels wheat, 3,278 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 5,000 Staves, 1,000 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship E. Goodspeed, for London—37,805 bushels Wheat, 5,384 bbls. Flour, 70 hhds. Tobacco, 15 pkgs. Machinery, 580 bbls. Resin, 1,272 bxs. Cheese, 40 pkgs. Handles, 6,700 Staves.

By the steamer E. M. Arndt, for Stettin—1,600 tcs. Lard, 50 bxs. Cheese, 3 cases Cartridges, 1 case Guns, 3,100 bxs. Starch, 25 pkgs. Machinery, 23,415 bushels Wheat, 35 cases Canned Goods, 300 Hides, 8 tcs. Hams, 150 tons Dye-wood, 10 bbls. Sweepings, 50 bags Clover-Seed, 500 bbls. Resin, 573 bbls. Tallow, 80 cases Tallow.

By the bark Bride, for Bristol—1,600 bxs. Oil-cake, 1,000 bags oil-cake, 120 hhds. Tallow, 854 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Theodosius Christian, for Liverpool—1,320 bales Cotton.

By the bark F. Danavaro, for Cork—30,416 bushels Corn.

By the brig Wanderer, for Dublin—22,744 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Somerset, for Bordeaux—1,509 bbls. Petroleum, 738 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Neglected and unsettled.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for nearly all kinds of stock, and the purchases made have been, for the most part, confined to the comparatively small amounts of seasonable work necessary to keep up assortments. Prices are somewhat irregular, and, on the less desirable styles, quite depressed. The auction sales show a very unsatisfactory range of values on the bulk of the offerings. Collections are complained of as being very slow.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former rates, with Adamantine, 10 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull to-day, and quotations for invoices have been somewhat nominal. A sale of 450 bags Maracaibo was reported on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 23c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been offered sparingly for early delivery, and has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 862 bales, including 30 bales to shippers, 622 bales to spinners, 80 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. There has been an active movement reported for forward delivery, with prices quoted up ⅛c.@7-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,300 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening and 20,000 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 15⅛c.; December, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; January, 15 25-32c.; February, 16 3-16c.; March, 16⅝c.; April, 16⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,081 bales, including 1,128 bales from Norfolk, 52 bales from Baltimore, and 831 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,281 bales, and for the week, 130,158 bales, against 130,250 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 872,382 bales, against 1,011,089 bales same time last year.... Consolidated—(seven days)—Receipts, 130,153 bales; exports to Great Britain, 52,440 bales; exports to the Continent, 17,237 bales. Stock—In New-York, 49,651 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 383,396 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N.O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| Good Ordinary | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14 13-16 | 14 15-16 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Low Middling | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Middling | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| Good Middling | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17 | 17 |

EGGS—Have been moderately active since our last at from 27½c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 28½c.@29c. for very good to prime fresh stock. Limed dull; quoted at 20c.@23c., on free offerings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been fairly active in the way of shipping grades of State and Western Flour, which have been quite freely purchased, partly for forward delivery, at a shade firmer prices; holders offering stock with reserve at the current quotations. In trade and family extras, moderate dealings have been reported at about previous rates. Some holders have been claiming an advance which tended to check operations. The sales reported since our last reached 34,000 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 45@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, mainly at $6 50@$6 70; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$7 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 30@$6 80 ⅌ bbl. Included in the reported sales were 6,300 bbls. City Mill Extras, chiefly fancy grades, for the West Indies, and 3,000 bbls. other shipping Extras for early delivery at quoted rates; also further sales of 10,000 bbls. Western shipping Extras, December and January deliveries, within the range of $6 60@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour | $3 75@$5 25 |
| Sour Flour | 3 90@ 6 25 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 45@ 6 10 |
| Extra State | 6 35@ 7 50 |
| Extra City | 6 35@ 7 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 40@ 9 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 6 30@ 6 80 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 20@ 6 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 90@ 9 50 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 80@ 9 50 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 25@11 00 |
| Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative | 6 50@11 00 |

Southern Flour has been in good demand and firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,550 bbls., in lots, in good part, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $5 50@$8 85 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $7 50@$11 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.; but including some lots for Southern delivery at equal to current rates....Oregon Flour has been inactive, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 50 ⅌ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 25 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been more sought after and quoted higher, ranging from $4 75@$5 80 for very poor fine to inferior to very choice Superfine; sales, 800 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 60 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ...Corn-meal continues in good demand at from $3 20@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 60@$3 75 for choice, and $3 35@$3 50 for fair to good; $3 35@$3 50 for White do., $2 75@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,450 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in fair request at $1 20@$1 30 for Course, $1 30@$1 50 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in less demand and quoted less firm within the range of from $3 20@$3 75 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has a steadier tone, with a fair inquiry; sales, 5,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 45; 2,200 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $2 55@$2 65; 250 bags Filberts, 300 cases Figs on private terms, and 100 bbls. Currants 5½c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown less activity. The export demand has been quite moderate, and the milling inquiry moderate. Holders were generally claiming 1c.@2c. a bushel higher prices, in view of the less favorable reports relative to canal navigation. The advanced rates asked operated against free dealings in Spring, as well as in Winter. The market closed dull and rather less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 49 for good to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 49 for strictly prime, with $1 52 reported bid, and up to $1 55 asked for No. 1 do., afloat; $1 45 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40@$1 43 for poor to prime No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 40@$1 49 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, car stock, ungraded; $1 40@$1 55 for Red Western, inferior to strictly prime, in store and afloat, odd lots; $1 70@$1 85 for White Western....Corn has been quoted a shade dearer, with a comparatively brisk demand noted, in good part for export, the market closing less buoyantly. The dealings have been largely in stock in store. Sales have been reported of 237,000 bushels at 69½c.@70c. for good to prime sail Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 70c. for strictly prime samples; 68½c.@69c., mainly at 69c., for prime do., in store; 66c.@71c. for Yellow do., in store and afloat. ...Rye has been inactive, the advanced prices claimed, checking the demand, especially on export account. Very good to prime samples quoted at 94c.@96c....Barley again quoted much higher, with a good demand noted, especially for prime. Sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 75; Two-rowed State, part at $1 35; and poor Western at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt dull within the previous [illegible] range. ...Oats have been less sought after, and at the close White quoted less firm. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels at 55c.@58c., chiefly at 56c.@57c. for White Western, and 54c.@55½c., mainly at 55c.@55½c. for Mixed Western....Feed in fair demand, in a jobbing way, within the previous range of from $18@$25 per ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack demand, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11c.; Bagging at 9¼c.; Domestic Cloth, 11c.; sales, 300 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11c.

HARDWARE—While dealers report some further improvement in the line of remittances, there is very little, if any, change for the better, noted in the volume of business, which is yet on limited scale, with values quoted quite irregular in many instances, some kinds of stock being held more firmly, while values on most descriptions are reported weak and nominal.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been held with more firmness, some holders claiming an advance, in view of the reports of less favorable weather for forwarding supplies, but the demand has been on a moderate scale, and the reported dealings have been generally on the basis of previous figures. Prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1 10@$1 40, and Rye Straw at 65c.@90c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—There has been a slow trade noted in most kinds within the former range. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed and $200@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Sisal, 8⅛c., gold; Jute, 3⅝c.@5c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@1⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@15c.; Calcutta, 15c.@18c. Sales, 1,900 bales Jute Butts at 1 11-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been ruling dearer, with a fair inquiry; sales, 1,000 Dry Galveston, 2,000 Wet-salted Western Cow, 500 Wet-salted Texas, 10,500 Dry California, to arrive, on private terms; 2,000 Dry Texas at 19c.@20½c.; 1,774 Rio Grande Cow and 312 Mexican on private terms.

HOPS—Very liberal additions have been made to the available supply by the arrival of nearly 3,000 bales foreign, which, in the absence of any thing like an active demand, operated decidedly against the interests of holders, depressing prices, which have been reduced 5c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: New-York, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Western, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, 1870, 5c.@8c.; Bavarian, 1873, 45c.@50c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@35c.; English, 1873, 37c.; Bohemians, 1873, 30c.@35c.; Californias, 1873, 40c.@45c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 999 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 8,457 bales, against 11,100 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 2,247 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 7,602 bales, against 1,498 bales same time in 1872.

LEATHER—The receipts have been very liberal and the sales, for early distribution, very moderate, thus leading to a further accumulation of supplies, on a depressed and irregular market as to values, though the more prominent holders have been unwilling to name less than recent figures, as the asking rates on the finer grades of stock. The demand, in nearly all instances, has been very tame, and where negotiations were on a cash basis, buyers had the advantage.

METALS—Copper has been in fair demand and firmer; demand, in good part, speculative; sales 300,000 lbs. Ingot, here, at 23c. cash for Lake and 22¼c.@22½c. for Baltimore....Iron has been in little better demand, with Scotch Pig quoted steady and American depressed; sales are 100 tons Eglinton at $39, four months' interest added; 200 tons Glengarnock and 150 tons Coltness on private terms. We quote nominally: Eglinton Pig at $39; Glengarnock, $38@$40; Coltness, $43@$45; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $34@$36; No. 2 do. at $28@$32; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $60@$62, gold; American Rails, at works, $65@$70; Old Rails, $35 50@$36; Wrought Scrap nominal....Pig-lead has been dull, with foreign quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c....Spelter has been quiet, and quoted nominal at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been weak; sales, 350 pigs Straits at 27¼c.@27½c., gold, and, rumored, 2,000 pigs on private terms; small lots from dealers' hands at 28c. ....Plates have been dull; Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 50@$10; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 50, gold, ⅌ box. Sales, 250 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75, gold; 150 bxs. Coke Terne at $7 50, do., and 250 bxs. Coke on private terms.

MOLASSES—In foreign, trade has been quite dull, with values quoted wholly nominal. New-Orleans stock has been more active, with sales reported of 145 bbls new crop, in lots, at from 65c.@78c., the latter for fancy, and by auction, 387 bbls. do. at from 62½c.@71c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@22c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 23c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@50c.; English Islands, 26c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 62½c.@78c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with firmness, though not active; Strained quoted at $2 70@$2 80 for common to good; sales, 600 bbls., chiefly at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet, and quoted at from $2 90@$3 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quoted steadier, on, however, a light trade; sales, 50 bbls. at 40½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for Linseed on the basis of 86c.@88c., in casks; 5,000 gallons were reported sold on private terms. Lard-oil quiet, quoted at 68c.@69c. for prime Winter. In most other kinds of stock the dealings were limited, with values quoted about as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 5c.; market showing more steadiness toward the close....Refined quoted a shade stronger, the higher range of gold, and rather weaker tone of ocean freights, favoring holders, while the demand has been moderate; early deliveries quoted here at 13¼c.@13½c. Sales, 1,500 bbls. high test, early delivery, at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19c....Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined held above the views of buyers, and market inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but firm for early delivery, with sales reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, uninspected stock, at $14 25@$14 50; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 25@$14 50 for old and $15 for new; and extra Prime at $13@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. A livelier trade has been reported for forward delivery on a stronger basis as to values; sales, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, December option, at $14; 750 bbls. do., February, at $14 87½@$14 90; and 500 bbls. do., March, at $14 75 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after and quoted firmer on the basis of 5½c.@7c. for City; Western is not being somewhat nominal as to values....There has been more inquiry noted for Cut-meats, with Western stock quoted rather dearer. Sales, 25,000 lbs. City Fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 8¼c.@9c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 13 lbs. at 8½c.; 2,000 Fresh Hams, 14@19 lbs., at 8¼c.@8½c.; 2,200 Pickled Hams at 8¼c.@9¼c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 11c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 16 lbs., at 8½c.; and 250 [illegible] Long Cut Hams, Western delivery, on private terms. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, December and January option, quoted at 5¼c.@5⅜c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been moderately active and held more firmly, with sales reported of 15 bxs. City Long Clear at 7½c.; 250 boxes Western do. at 7c.@7¼c.; 300 boxes Short Rib, early deliveries, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, January option, on private terms, quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c....Also, for early delivery, at Chicago, 500 bxs. Long Clear on private terms....Lard has been quoted much firmer, with lighter offerings and a fairly active inquiry for supplies. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 330 tcs. Western Steam at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c., closing at 7⅞c.; small lots of new do. at 7¾c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 7½c.; 175 tcs. No. 1 do. at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and small lots of [illegible] for the Continent, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., December option, at 7⅞c.; 2,250 tcs., January, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 2,000 tcs., February, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and 250 tcs., March, at 8⅜c. And for Western delivery, 500 tcs., on private terms....There has been a more active demand noted for Beef, which has been quoted firm. We quote at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 75 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales, 1,300 bbls....Beef Hams active, with sales reported of 830 bbls. at from $18@$23 ⅌ bbl....Butter has been quite moderately inquired for, the finer qualities adapted to local use meeting with most favor, within the previous range of from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@52c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls, at 23c.@30c....Cheese has been held with increasing confidence, with a comparatively good demand noted for the better qualities of stock. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for good to strictly fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand since our last, with Carolina quoted steadier at from $6 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, with Clover quoted at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 75; Timothy, $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, nominally $2 30, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been held more firmly, on lighter offerings of stock, but the demand has been on a moderate scale, refiners operating with reserve. Sales have been reported of 1,403 hhds. and 579 bxs., including 315 hhds. about good refining Cuba at 7½c.; 700 hhds. fully fair to fully good at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 153 hhds. Guadaloupe, for refining, at 7c.; 579 boxes clayed No. 10 at 7⅝c.; and 240 hhds. Melado at 6c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7⅛c.; good do., 7½c.; Prime do., 7⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅜c. Some holders, however, quote prices ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher than these figures. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Hard quoted at 10½c.; A's at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted rather dearer, with a good demand noted for prime stock. Sales, 120,000 lbs. at 6 15-16c.@7¼c. for Fair to Prime, with Prime to choice City quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb....Stearine quoted at 8c.@8½c. for Prime, but without activity.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand has been reported for supplies; prices have been without material change. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; 50 cases 1871 Connecticut Seconds on private terms; 50 cases 1871 Sundry Seed Leaf, 9c.@50c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut Fillers, 4½c.@5½c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut Running Lots, 12c.@15c.; 200 cases 1872 Wisconsin, part at 8½c.; 58 cases 1871 Pennsylvania on private terms; 350 cases 1872 Ohio, 6c.@8½c.; 200 bales Havana, 70c.@85c.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a shade lower, on a moderate movement. Sales 150 bbls. at 94½c., regular, and 150 bbls. at 94c., cash.

WOOL—A moderately active demand has been noted for domestic product, though generally at low prices, the bids in many instances, running considerably under the views of holders, thus tending to check operations. Quotations are yet quite irregular, buyers having the advantage in all negotiations on a cash basis, though toward the close, there is apparently much less urgency on the part of the principal sellers to place supplies, especially at less than the recently modified asking figures for really desirable grades of stock. The gradual relaxation in the Money stringency is favorable to owners of stock, being regarded as a very substantial indication of reviving confidence in business circles, which must prove advantageous to commercial interests in all the prominent lines of traffic. The inquiry for stock has been, in good part, on manufacturing account. Foreign Product has been rather quiet, Cape having attracted most attention. The reported sales during the week embraced 162,500 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 42c.@52c. for No. 1 to XX.; 15,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 50c.; 25,000 lbs. unwashed stock, part at 38½c.; 5,000 lbs. Scoured, and 10 bags Black on private terms; 235 bags and 45,000 lbs. No. 1 Super and extra Pulled at from 35c.@41c.; 4,000 lbs. Nevada at 32½c.; 22,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Western Texas at 15½c.; 16,250 lbs. California Fall, part at 22c.@27c.; 61,000 lbs. do. Spring at from 23c.@28c., and 110 bales and 15,000 lbs. Cape at 32c.@35½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights, with rather less firmness as to rates, though the amount of room available was comparatively limited. The offerings of Grain were on a much reduced scale. In the chartering line vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades were reported as in moderate demand, but at somewhat easier figures. For Lumber, Cotton, and general cargo purposes tonnage was less sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 11,000 Staves on private terms, and, rumored, 16,000 bushels Grain, without reliable particulars, and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ⅌ lb.; and, late yesterday, 24,000 bushels Grain at 13½d. ⅌ bushel; also a ship, 1,243 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 60s. And a Norwegian brig, 156 tons, and a Spanish bark, 197 tons, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at 50s., with option of the Clyde....For London, by sail, 400 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 6,500 Staves, on private terms....For Sharpness, a bark, 359 tons, and a brig, 309 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s., now an extreme rate....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 413 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 8s. 10½d., and £15 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 9s. 3d., or, if direct, at 9s., with rates on larger vessels quoted nominally at the close from 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Belfast, a ship, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 308 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp or Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, hence with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin, by steam, 23,500 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Resin, 50 bags Clover-seed, 1,600 tcs. Lard, 600 pkgs. Tallow, and 150 tons and 3,500 pkgs. merchandise at current rates....For Alicante, a British bark, reported with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $18....For Trieste, a bark, with Resin, rumored, without reliable particulars. ....For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 442 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms; quoted nominally at 42½c.@45c., with option of Odessa, also on private terms....For Hayti, three schooners, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of $1 ⅌ bbl....For a Spanish port, direct, a British brig, 323 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $3,300, with privilege of a second port at $3,700....For Matanzas, two brigs, 293 and 138 tons, and a schooner, reported from St. John, at 30c.@32c., gold....For Cardenas and orders, choice of ports, a brig, 196 tons, reported from St. John, at 32c., gold, and a schooner, 155 tons, from do., at 35c., gold....For Hayti and back, a British schooner, 99 tons, at $1,500, half gold; and an American schooner, 109 tons, at $1,700, including $100, gold....For Teneriffe, an American schooner, 230 tons, hence, with general cargo, and thence for Havana, on private terms....For Cienfuegos and back to St. John, a schooner, 171 tons, with molasses, at $5 25....For the Windward, an American brig, 300 tons, hence, with shooks, at 40c....For New-York, an American bark, 295 tons, (now here,) with general cargo from Seville, on private terms....Four barks, 513, 497, 456, and 436 tons, and six brigs, 370, 341, 312, 294, 287, and 130 tons, with salt, reported from Turk's Island, within the range of 13c.@16c., mainly at 14c.; two brigs, 270 and 160 tons, with salt, from Inagua, at 14c., and a British brig, 172 tons, with Molasses, reported from Arecibo, at $3 75, gold.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

Trade on yesterday forenoon, generally speaking, in Live Stock of all sorts, was slow, and sales had to be effected at reduced rates. Beeves sold from 7½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. on 55 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt. net. There was no change in the tone of the markets on this forenoon, and the fresh Steers to hand were sold off, save a very few head at noon, together with those lots held over since Thursday at noon. There have been a few sales in Milch Cows, rates being from $45@$60@$75 ⅌ head. Veals were in demand, being scarce, prices from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves slow at our last quotations. Trade in Sheep was small, and the lots sold were also few in number, prices from 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Lambs from 5½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Trade in Hogs improved on yesterday forenoon, and was still more firm to-day on the opening of sales. Live Hogs were worth from 4½c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 5⅝c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Light Pigs at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for T. Klemens, 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; had due 4 cars of cattle. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Bros., 132 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for T. Klemens, 54 coarse Indiana Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. H. Meyers sold for T. Klemens, 16 Cattle, a coarse mixed lot, from 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4¾@6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold on commission, 115 generally good quality Illinois Steers, with a coarse tail end, from 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7@8 cwt.; 45 coarse but fat Missouri Steers from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight from 7½ to 8½ cwt.; 35 Virginia Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 16 coarse Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant; 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Carey sold for Wadsworth & Williams 60 common State Steers from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold on commission 23 common Ohio Steers from 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 75 generally good Ohio Steers from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; 139 poor Ohio Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 41 common Pennsylvania Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 46 good Ohio Steers from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 8 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 35 common Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 3 cars of Cattle.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 13 Sheep, weight 1,010 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,130 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,410 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 7,320 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,120 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,150 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb. P. S. Kase sold 179 Ewes, weight 1,500 lbs., at 4⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Ewes and Bucks, weight 1,807 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 86 Ewes, weight 6,982 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Ewes, weight 1,240 lbs., at 4⅝c. ⅌ lb. All of the foregoing lots were Jersey stock. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,591 head horned Cattle, 4,870 Hogs, 648 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 136 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,083 head, or 299 cars, against 221 cars for the same time last week. All the Cattle unsold yesterday were shipped East in first hands; there are no sales to report; the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at $4 75@$5 50 for Canada Sheep and Lambs; $3 50@$4 25 for Western Sheep. All offerings were disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 15,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 41,600 head, against 50,800 head for the same time last week; the market was active at $3 75@$4 for Yorkers; the bulk of the sales at these figures; $4 10@$4 25 for heavy Hogs with but little demand; about 3,000 head were disposed of.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 318 cars against 218 last week, showing an increase of 1,700 head; the sales thus far indicate an advance of ¼c. on choice. In Milch Cows there is no change to note; common to fair, $33@$65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head, being 2,000 in excess of those up to this day last week; market dull; common to fair Sheep, 3⅞c.@4⅛c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5⅛c.; common to fair Lambs, $3 60@$3 50 ⅌ head; fair to good, 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Flour in fair demand and higher; sales of Extra Spring at $5@$5 75. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 10@$1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05, cash; $1 05½, December; $1 05, January; No. 3 do., 99c.@$1; Rejected, 93c.@94c. Corn active and higher at 40¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 40½c., December; 41⅝c., January; Rejected, 37c.@37½c.; High Mixed, 41½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33½c. for No. 2, cash, or December; 33¾c., January; Rejected, 30c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 65c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 35@$1 37 for No. 2 Fall; 98c.@99c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork active and higher at $12 75, cash; $12 50@$12 62½, January; [illegible], February. Lard active and higher at 7½c.@7¾c., cash; 7½c.@7⅝c., January; 7⅝c.@7¾c., February. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; packed Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅝c.; Meats 10 to 15 days in salt, 5-16c. lower. Green Meats sold at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 5½c. for Short Cuts; 6⅛c. for Short Clear Middles. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89c. Freights—Nothing doing. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Flour active and higher; Howard Street Superfine, $4 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50. Wheat active and higher; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 80; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 60; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 50; Western Amber, $1 55. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 72c.; do. Yellow, 65c.; New Southern, 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western firm at 66c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $14 50@$15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard, 7⅜c.@8c. Western Butter steady; good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 26c.@30c. Coffee firm and in improved demand; good to prime, 21c.@23c. Whisky firmer at 96c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,900 bbls.; Wheat, 114,838 bushels; Corn, 40,800 bushels; Oats, 7,249 bushels; Barley, 22,148 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Canal Shipments—Corn, 35,800 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 47,785 bushels; Corn, 11,450 bushels; Oats, 13,800 bushels. Canal Freights—Nothing doing. Flour quiet; Western ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat higher and buyers hanging off; no transactions to record; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 30; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 25; Red Winter, [illegible]; White Michigan, [illegible]. Corn firm at 1c. ⅌ bushel higher; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 52c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 52c.; 2,000 bushels do. sample, at 53c. Oats firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. Barley active; sales, 12,000 bushels [illegible]. Rye—Western held, at the close, at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat better; business small; No. 2 Spring, $1 08½; No. 3 Fall, $1 37; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 45c.@45½c. on the east side, on the track, and in elevator. Barley held firmly; nothing done. Rye firm at 70c. Whisky nominal. Pork quiet at $12@$12 25. Dry-salted Meats—More doing; Hams, 12 lbs. average, 7c.; 14 lbs. and 16 lbs. average, 6¾c., in pickle, 14½ lbs. average, 7⅛c. Lard active for future; Steam, 6½c., spot; 7c., December. Hogs lower at $4@$4 25; bulk sales, $4 00@$4 20. Cattle quiet; only low grades on the market; Texas Steers, $2@$3; good natives, $3@$3 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 40. Corn firm; Old, in ear, 53c.@54c.; shelled, 53c.; New, 45c.@47c. Rye firmer and in fair demand at 80c.@82c. Oats firm, but unchanged. Barley in fair demand and firm. Pork firm at $12 50@$12 75, cash; December, $13 bid. Lard firm; sales of Kettle at 7½c.@7¾c.; Steam, 7c.@7¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Live Hogs firm at $4@$4 15; receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Hams, 7¾c.@8c. Whisky steady at 86c.@87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Flour steady; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 8,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45, and 2,400 bushels do. at $1 46. Corn firm; sales, 1,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 55@$1 63. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $1 25; Unbolted, $1 20 ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—No through engagements. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c., and to Albany, 42c. Receipts, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 15,800 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—Flour steady; Family Extra, $6; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $8. Wheat quiet at $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady at 48c.@52c., shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 45c.@47c., sacked. Rye firm at 75c. on arrival. Barley nominal. Hogs dropping at $4 10@$4 75; receipts, 3,000 head. Pork quiet at $13. Bacon—Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c., packed; no Clear here. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@12½c. Hams nominal, none here. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c., packed. Lard in light demand; Tierce, 8c.; Keg, 8¾c.; Steam, 7⅛c.@7¼c. Green Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 6c.; Hams, 7½c.@8c. Whisky steady at 86c.@87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $30. Cloverseed steady at $8@$8 50. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour steady; demand; Superfine, $4@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 50; High grades, $8@$10. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 60@$1 65. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; Yellow, 68c.; Mixed Western, 67c. Oats advancing; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 48c. Coffee and Sugar unchanged. Molasses—Sales, 5,000 bbls. Cuba at 26c.@32c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10⅛c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky firm; Western, 98c.@99c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 47@$1 47½; December, $1 47@$1 48; January, $1 51; No. 2 Red, cash and December, $1 39@$1 40; January, $1 43. Corn—Demand good at full price; High Mixed, cash, 47c.; January, 48c.; Low Mixed, new, 47c. Oats active and firm at 42½c. for No. 1; 41c. cash, for No. 2; 40c. December. Clover-seed, $4 65. Dressed Hogs, $4 60. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Wheat more active and firm; sales of six-rowed Canada Treadwell at $1 75; 1 car White Canada at $1 80. Rye steady at 95c.@96c. in the street. Corn higher and in fair request; sales of 1 car High Mixed Western at [illegible]. Oats in moderate demand; sales of 3 cars No. 1 Western at [illegible]; 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at [illegible]; 1 car No. 1 White Western at [illegible]. Barley firm and in fair request; sales of 1 car No. 2 Chicago at $1 45, 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State, $1 37. Malt steady.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible], cash; [illegible], December; [illegible], January. Corn steady; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 9½c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Grain very firm. Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1 52; No. 2 Red, $1 39@$1 40. Corn, 56c.@57c. Oats—No. 1 State, 45c.; No. 2, 43c. Petroleum quiet and steady; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36½c. Resin steady at $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unsettled; $1 90 for Hard, $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 30.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Grain scarce and firm. Meats—No stock. Lard dull and nominal.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 6,166 bales; gross, 6,742 bales; exports, to the Continent, 250 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 118,357 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 35,862 bales, gross, 39,369 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,802 bales; to France, 3,850 bales; to the Continent, 3,722 bales; coastwise, 2,201 bales; sales, 28,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton strong and firmer; Middling, 14⅞c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 3,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,174 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 48,962 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,134 bales; gross, 18,163 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,649 bales; to the Continent, 3,070 bales; coastwise, 5,759 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 21.—Cotton strong and higher; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 787 bales; exports, coastwise, 763 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 60 bales; stock, 27,070 bales. Weekly net receipts, 9,081 bales; exports, to the Continent, 441 bales; coastwise, 3,229 bales; sales, 6,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,774 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,064 bales; coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 1,822 bales; stock, 35,366 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,730 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,638 bales; coastwise, 3,444 bales; sales, 10,630 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,851 bales; exports coastwise, 4,718 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 31,255 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,917 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,159 bales; coastwise, 1,905 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

## PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Wool in improved demand and firmer, but not quotably higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 44c.@47c.; Extra, 44c.@46c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@42c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 40c.@41c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@42c.; Combing washed, 57c.@60c.; Combing unwashed, 37c.@40c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine unwashed, 29c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium washed, 30c.@32c.; Tub washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado washed, 22c.@25c.; Colorado unwashed, 18c.@20c.; Extra and Mexico, pulled, 35c.@39c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 35c.@38c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 16c.@18c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; California, coarse, 23c.@26c.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 21—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 20c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36½. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £23,000.

4 P. M.—It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount on the Bank of England will be lowered on or before Thursday next. American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 35c.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 74,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 497,000 bales, including 72,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 63,000 bales, including 32,000 American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. Cotton to arrive dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped, November and December, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped, October and November, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the same time have been 8,000 quarters, all of which were American.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—Petroleum, 35f. for fine pale American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8¼d. The stock afloat is 295,000 bales, including 153,000 American. Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant. Wheat, 13s. 1d.@13s. 3d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 11s. 9d.@12s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 42s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s.@29s. ⅌ bbl. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8½d.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s.@31s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—Petroleum, 34f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 63@64 premium; short sight, 69@70 premium; on London, 92@93 premium; on Paris, 72@74 premium.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 104.—*Brent, Surviving Executor, &c., vs. Maryland, for use of Warfield.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action on a Trustee's bond against the surviving Executor of one of the sureties; and the main question is whether, in the case of an order of distribution and payment made to the Trustee, it is necessary to the maintaining of a suit upon his bond that it should appear that service of the order was made on him, and demand made of payment of the sum specified therein. The court below held that the Trustee was bound to know the fact of the order, and that service was not therefore necessary; and the judgment was for the plaintiff. The same question is presented here, the appellant contending that, without the averment of such notice, the suit cannot be maintained.

T. T. Crittenden for plaintiff in error; S. S. Henkle for defendant.

No. 107.—*Dubois et al. vs. Walker.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The question in this case is whether in a suit brought by parties in New-York for themselves and other creditors against parties in another State in the Federal Court, a citizen of the same State of the defendants may be held as a creditor and participate in the benefits of the decree. In this case the court decided the question in the affirmative, and allowed the resident creditor to share in the fund [illegible] the State, and who brought the suit, holding that the [illegible]. It is here maintained that the petition of Walker, the resident creditor, was an original proceeding, and as such, could not be brought in the Federal Court, because he and the defendants in the suit were citizens of the same State.

P. Phillips for appellant; R. T. Merrick for appellee.

No. 113.—*Glenn et al. vs. Johnson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—This was a proceeding to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance of real estate to avoid the claims of creditors. The conveyance was by Johnson to his wife, and the defense was that she had paid for it and placed all the improvements upon it by her own earnings, gained with her husband's consent. The appeal urges that money earned by the wife when living with her husband cannot be vested in the wife for the benefit of her separate estate, free from the debts of her husband; only when living apart from her husband can such be the case. The Court erred in sustaining the defense.

Boyles and Arnold, for appellants; appellees not appearing.

No. 110.—*Garey vs. Irvin et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—This action was in ejectment to recover land in Alexandria, sold for taxes under the direct tax list of 1862. The claim was that prior to the sale a tender of the tax was made and that it was declined by the Commissioners because not made by the owner in person. The court below held that this tender rendered the sale void, and the judgment was for the claimants. It is here urged that no formal tender was made, and that the Commissioners, in a conversation with the agent of the claimants, merely declined to recognize any tender or payment except by the owner in person. In consequence of this declaration no tender was really made, and it does not appear that the agent was, in fact, prepared to make one. For this reason a reversal is asked.

W. Willoughby for plaintiff in error; S. F. Beard for defendants.

No. 114.—*Roseville Institute et al. vs. Kaufman et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—In this case Woomack & Welch were adjudged creditors of the Institute, and were entitled to a lien thereon for their debt. Being indebted to Hirsch & Alder, they raise a deed of trust for the benefit of the latter firm. This firm assigned the deed and the notes of Woomack and Welch to Kaufman and others, and the question is whether the assignment by Hirsch and Alder vested in them the right to the judgment on the mechanics' lien of Woomack and Welch, so that the assignees could file a bill in their own names. The court below sustained the disputed title and overruled a demurrer making the point, and it is here contended that Kaufman & Co. should have sued in the names of Hirsch and Alder, for their use and benefit, or should have made that firm defendants, so as to have completed the assignment and to have had themselves subrogated to their rights.

A. H. Garland for appellants; W. Ross for respondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c., No. 143 New Bond st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada. Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1873.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—Matinée at 1:30—LES HUGUENOTS—Mme. Nilsson, Signor Campanini.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—BRUTUS. Matinée at 1:30—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mrs. C. M. Walcot. Matinée at 1:30.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. H. H. Wood. Matinée at 1:30.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—THE LIAR. Matinée at 1:30—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack.

**MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.**—IRON CHEST. Matinée at 2—PAULINE.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Robert McWade. Matinée at 2.

**BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.**—FARCES, SINGING, CONICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, Seymour. Matinée at 2.

**STEINWAY HALL.**—SYMPHONY CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.**—PROMENADE CONCERT by Gilmore's Band.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
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| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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New-York City.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

## NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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Whether we shall have war with Spain or not, it is certain that the efforts of the *Herald* to stir up a war are disgraceful to a civilized country. It treats this question as if we were a community of buccaneers. It does not argue the rights or wrongs of the case, but merely puts the issue in this form: "Let us have peace—not only a piece, but the whole beautiful Island of Cuba." And again it recommends that the Government should at once send iron-clads to Havana, "and take it before the Dons arrive." "We hope," it says, "that our Government is satisfied now there must be war. We must stretch things a little. A war in Cuba means a word and a blow—the blow first." We say again that all this sort of stuff is disgraceful, and that if it could be regarded as representing American opinion, we should be dishonored in the face of the world. For it lays down the bare and simple proposition that the United States are eager to take advantage of the first plausible excuse for seizing Cuba. Every true American will repudiate so shameful a theory, and be content to allow the Government to carry on negotiations in the spirit of a civilized power, rather than urge it to adopt the tactics of a gang of freebooters.

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It is worth observing that the cry for an instant war with Spain is strictly confined to New-York City. It finds no echo in any respectable newspaper outside of this City. There is undoubtedly a strong desire everywhere to see the rights of our citizens and the honor of our flag thoroughly vindicated, but the people manifestly wish to have all the facts placed before them before plunging into war. There is no doubt that what is absurdly called the "country press" takes a far more sober and sensible view of this sudden difficulty than we find in some New-York papers. The Springfield *Republican*, and many other able newspapers which might be mentioned, scout the idea of war, and at least ask for a fair hearing of both sides. For once, at any rate, the "country press" reflects with greater accuracy than the New-York press the opinions of the people.

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The Government is not in possession of any information which corroborates the "sensational" Madrid dispatch published yesterday. Indeed, it is privately said that the Madrid news was concocted in Washington by some Bohemian. However that may be, it is quite certain that CASTELAR has not behaved in the insane way described in the said dispatch. And if the *Herald* finds its "news" discredited, it has only itself to thank. It is daily in the habit of claiming "special telegrams" which really belong to the Associated Press, or other sources, and of spinning them out with all sorts of bosh in its own office. The man who sells spurious goods over his counters must not complain if his customers look upon him as an impostor.

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Having the complete official returns of the late election in New-York before us, we find that the total vote of the State was 671,377 on Secretary of State, and in 1871 it was 755,361 on the same office, showing a decrease of 83,984. The Democratic vote this year is 340,261, and in 1871 it was [illegible]; it is, therefore, apparent that the party is not so strong in the State by 27,981 votes as it was two years ago. It is true the Republican vote is 56,003 less than in 1871, but the statement of these figures is sufficient to show that the great bulk of these Republicans staid at home and did not vote the Democratic ticket. The showing on Secretary of State is the best the Democrats can get from any of the returns. The majority for WILLERS is 9,135, but on other officers their vote fell so much short that the majority for HOPKINS, Republican, is 4,974, and that of PLATT, also Republican, is 3,489. The great Democratic victory has, in the end, taken very small proportions.

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In all probability the murderer SHARKEY is still concealed in the house of one of his "pals" in this City, although all sorts of stories are set afloat to lead the Police off the scent. It seems an unnecessary effort of ingenuity to invent these stories, for there was never any probability of the detectives laying hold of SHARKEY. His escape from the Tombs was undoubtedly compassed by means of collusion with some of the officials in the prison, and he will probably find it an easy matter to "square it" with the detectives. Our City prison in the City is a place from which any prisoner may walk out, if he have a pretty woman and money to aid him. And the detective force consists chiefly of corrupt rascals and blockheads.

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Some sensible suggestions as to the prevention of fires were made by the Committee of Chief Engineers, which closed its session in this City yesterday. Among those of importance were the following: That inspection of buildings in course of construction should be more frequent, and should be required at least at the laying of each set of floor beams; that in all hotels and other buildings in which many men were employed, the employes should be drilled in the use of hose, to hold a fire in check till the regular firemen could arrive; and that the system of fire-alarm telegraphs should be made more complete and thorough. It is satisfactory to know that the committee find the various kinds of fire-engines so perfect that they are not willing to recommend any one above the others.

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The Police Board yesterday inflicted on eight detectives from the Central Office the curious penalty of remanding them to patrol duty. Of course degradation of rank is a legitimate punishment; but, considering that some of these men are reputed to have been charged with grave offenses, it would seem that, if they were guilty at all, they are no more fit to be patrolmen than they are to be detectives. This change of grade may improve the detective force, but it is likely to tend to demoralize the patrol force, and a more efficient punishment would have been dismissal.

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It is encouraging to know that the Clearing-house Association has substantially approved of the reforms proposed by its committee, to which we have already referred. The proposition in regard to the reserve was rejected, which is not to be much regretted; and a modification was made in the article forbidding the Associated Banks to redeem for other banks. On the question of false certification of checks, there is no difference of opinion worth mentioning. All are agreed that the custom heretofore prevailing is absurd and dangerous, and ought not to be allowed to continue. On the article forbidding the taking of interest on deposits there was some opposition, but not very serious. One or two large banks, whose capital enables them legally to take extensive deposits from savings banks (each of which is allowed by law to deposit in any single bank only one-tenth of that bank's capital) fear the loss of the savings deposits if they are forbidden to pay interest on them. We may remark that the danger of the custom of paying interest on deposits payable on demand, comes partly from the law which requires the country banks to keep a fixed reserve, and allows a part of that reserve to be kept in New-York banks. Yet, if this force did not exist, money would still flow to this City in Summer to be suddenly withdrawn in the Fall, and payment of interest on demand deposits would still be dangerous. In regard to the community of interest among the banks, it may be remarked, that of the fifty-nine banks in the association, twenty-six have not availed themselves of the device for tiding over the panic known as "Clearing-house certificates," while the remainder have.

## THE LAW OF THE CAPTURED VIRGINIUS.

It is the duty of the President to take care that all national laws are faithfully executed; and treaties made with foreign powers are by the Constitution "the supreme law of the land." It is the duty of Congress to define and punish "offenses against the law of nations," which punishment the President must enforce. The only limit to his power in this relation is the fact that only Congress can "declare *war.*" Whenever, therefore, the President finds that the supreme laws of the land, including treaties, cannot be executed, and proper punishments inflicted, except by the use of armed force against foreign nations, he must forthwith apply to Congress, taking care of the public interest as well as he can in the meantime through the executive department.

Therefore, until Congress assembles, and the President gives to that body "information of the state of the Union, and recommends to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient" respecting the affair of the *Virginius* and the existing disorders in Cuba, the whole matter is one of *executive* responsibility and discretion. The President must take all preliminary steps, and in his own way and time ascertain what has been done injurious to the United States, by whom, when, and where. This he is doing with all possible energy, taking care, meanwhile, that the available armed forces of the nation are put in a condition for immediate use by direction of Congress if need be.

If the country would but reflect calmly for a moment, it would perceive that, as there is no telegraph working between Santiago and Havana, from four to five days must be consumed in sending questions or getting answers, and additional time between Havana and Washington and Madrid. It took four days, as we now see, for the commander of the *Tornado* to inform his superior naval officer at Havana of his exploit, and means of rapid communication between the two points have not since then increased.

By the time Congress assembles, the President ought to ascertain with accuracy the main facts on which the controversy will turn, and then will come the application to those facts of political, legal, and patriotic considerations. Then the real discussion will begin. Then inquiry as to what the national honor and welfare demands will be legitimately and regularly before Congress, and before the people, whose servants Congressmen are. Then we can argue and reason upon facts, and not upon conjectures.

Meantime, however, nothing in the future of the possible facts can change the *law* of the case to which those facts, when discovered, are to be applied, and the better the country comprehends the law, the more expeditiously and soundly will it deal with the facts.

It is incontestable that Spain had no legal authority to capture the *Virginius* on the ocean, if she rightfully carried our flag. No discussion over *that* proposition is possible. Any President who permits any foreign Government to debate it with him could not hold popular support in this country for a day. This immunity and sanctity of our flag this nation could waive as to Spain by a treaty with her to put down filibusters, as it did with Great Britain in 1862, to put down the slave trade. But it has not done so, and will not. The language of the treaty with England for the suppression of the African slave trade is this:

> "The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave trade, contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away, such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon."

We repeat that this country has made no such concession to Spain, and will not. The trespass, therefore, by the *Tornado* is clear, unless Spain can show that the *Virginius* was not an American vessel, or was captured in Cuban waters. Beyond this all is confusion, because it is based on mere conjecture. We hear it said that Spain will prove that the *Virginius* has not been, since she left New-York in 1870, in any honest business, or in the control of any American owner, but of the faction known as the Quesadistas of the Cuban revolt, who are Spanish subjects; that she has never been under the American flag in an American port since 1870, and has sailed since then under more flags than one; that she has been tried and condemned in Cuba as a piratical or filibuster craft, and that when caught she was violating American no less than attempting to violate Spanish law. If all this be proven, it will not affect the *law*, if she had even only a technical right to carry our flag. It will appeal, it may be, to our indulgence, our mercy, our sense of public justice, and our duty to our neighbor, but nothing more. The trespass has been committed; how shall we punish it?

We think that much confusion arises in the public mind by disregarding the mere municipal surveillance on the Cuban coast, instituted for police reasons as a *blockade*, which in law it is not, any more than is our patrol for revenue purposes. There is no prize or prize court in such municipal affairs, in the sense of international law, and for that reason the vessel must be caught within the municipal jurisdiction.

Now, are we *neutrals* as between Spain and her revolted subjects in Cuba? We are not enemies of Spain, or allies, or neutrals, in legal phrase. We are simply a friendly power, like Russia or Austria, acting under our normal relations of treaty and international law.

We have a neutrality or foreign enlistment statute, it is true, which makes it a criminal offense for anybody to prepare or afford the means of "a military enterprise" from our shores against Cuba; and it was argued by us at Geneva that such statutes are part and measure of the law of nations, to which in this case Spain can appeal; but this statute does not forfeit the vessel conveying the enterprise, or subject it to capture by Spain. Nor is an American vessel which merely transports arms, and not a military enterprise, liable either to be stopped by us or confiscated in our courts. It is "any military expedition or enterprise" which our statute condemns, and it punishes everybody taking part in it—including Mr. PATTERSON, if, owning and controlling the *Virginius*, he knowingly permitted her to be put to such a use.

## MACMAHON AND FRANCE.

The commission appointed to consider the proposal to prolong the powers of President MACMAHON, having been unable to come to an agreement with the Government, the French Assembly has decided by a majority of sixty-six in favor of such a prolongation for seven years.

Thus, one of the steps contemplated by the Conservative members to keep themselves in power has been at last taken with some haste. No warning, no remonstrances, were heeded. Had the restoration of a monarchy been at all feasible, they would have presented France with a scion of the old superannuated royal family; but as the Comte DE CHAMBORD would not lend himself to their schemes, they have turned to MACMAHON as their instrument. The Marshal, it seems, is more easily brought to terms than the Comte. The first wish of the Conservatives was to have his powers extended for ten years, but failing to obtain so long a lease, they accepted seven. But the extreme Republicans would not consent to that, and hence the difficulties in the committee. A majority would be secured in the Assembly, probably, by the coalescing of Bonapartists with a few of those uncertain members, such as are always to be found in parliamentary bodies, floating now here, now there, and drifting generally with the stream. For while the Bonapartists affect to entertain an intention of appealing to the people, an unsettled state best serves their interests. If any definite form of government were adopted, it would be a death-blow to them. They know this, and not being able to revive the Empire, they lend their aid to the party which is also interested in preserving the provisional state. Though a small minority in the Assembly, they have it in their power to turn the balance of votes, and the act which, in the present conjuncture, they helped to perform, is perhaps one of the most peculiar that a legislative body ever accomplished.

Marshal MACMAHON was at the head of the Executive Department. Such a department is indispensable, even when the question of government is not settled. Without it the most essential functions in the political economy of the State would be paralyzed. It was therefore quite proper to keep Marshal MACMAHON in his high position until some final arrangement could have been made. Nobody in France, even in the Republican ranks, could have opposed it, provided the Constitutional bills could have received an early consideration. But to discard these, and, outside of them, to confer upon MACMAHON an authority, without name and without limit, for seven years, is indeed something remarkable. And to what purpose has such a decision been taken? They say it was necessary to give security to the people, and solidity and strength to the Government. But real security and true stability can only be reached through the people themselves. Without their sanction nothing is stable or secure. Maintaining the provisional state is scarcely equivalent to consolidating a Government. There is a contradiction in the terms. The truth is, the Conservatives have the power, and they do not want to surrender it. They fear that it would not be restored to them by the people. They wish to use it for their own particular ends. Peace and order, the security and prosperity of the people, are offered for effect, but it is doubtful whether the measures to be proposed are either judicious or right.

Marshal MACMAHON accepts the prolongation of his powers; nay, he rather stooped to beg for it. How will he use it? Politically, he has no significance apart from the party that supports him. He pledged himself to that party; he is bound to it; he cannot but carry out its instructions and share its fate. For the present, its main object is to gain time; to wait for accidents that may be made subservient to future plans; to make as many converts as possible; to muzzle the mouth of liberty on the plea of order or public morals; to propagate a political creed in favor of the Conservative majority; to curtail the rights of the people, and to prevent, by all means, their education in republicanism. In all this MACMAHON will be their helper and abettor. He is no politician; his mind lacks depth and breadth sufficient for a statesman. His vaunted loyalty is not implicitly to be relied on; but there is in him the substance of an ambitious self-seeker, as well as an inexhaustible mine of obsequiousness.

This is not a very cheerful prospect for the well-wishers of the French Republic. The only thing calculated to give comfort will be a dignified attitude and moderation on the part of the Republicans. They lately proved equal to their task. Their duty henceforth is personal action and activity within the bounds of law. The blunders of their adversaries will be so many stepping-stones for them. With good counsel and wisdom, their advent and reign are only a question of time. They can afford to wait better than the party now in power; but it may be that they will not have to wait long. If they stand firm and united on their principles, they will be strong enough to defeat the designs aimed against them. We do not believe in a success which rests on an accidental coalition of interests and castes. The soundest cause will always be that which is founded on political freedom and self-government.

## OUR JURY SYSTEM.

That the faults of our jury system are in its administration rather than in the system itself has been fully shown in the Tweed case, and this proof is one of the most valuable results of that celebrated trial. It is true that the amendment to the Jury law obtained from the last Legislature, making the court the trier of challenges, proved a most substantial improvement; but this reform would have been of little benefit without the application of another remedy for long apparent evils, which the courts have always had the power to apply. The complete isolation of the jury from all extraneous influences is, after all, the best guarantee of impartial action and a just verdict. Judge DAVIS wisely adopted this precaution, and the result was a verdict demanded, indeed, by the law and the facts, but nevertheless astonishing to a community accustomed to see great criminals escape deserved punishment.

The reasons for the isolation of the juror from the outside world, from the moment he is sworn until the case is finally concluded, are unanswerable. The theory of the law is that he enters the jury-box entirely impartial, and that he remains so to the conclusion of the trial. It is supposed that he hears nothing of the cause on which he is engaged during its whole continuance, except in open court from the witnesses, the counsel, and the Judge. If this were really the fact, it is manifest the juror could gather no impressions except from a lawful and proper source. It is also evident that by this seclusion from all outside interests, and the concentration of his mind upon a single issue which would naturally follow this seclusion, he would be much more likely to give that undivided attention to the evidence and arguments which would enable him to thoroughly understand them. If, on the other hand, he is permitted to mingle with his fellow-men during the trial, his mind is inevitably distracted by the common occurrences of the day, by his business affairs, and by the numerous little matters which go to make up the daily sum of life.

It is apparent, therefore, that in any ordinary case, and admitting that the juror is always anxious to render a proper verdict, isolation is an effectual remedy for nearly all the evils which have been observed in our jury system. But this fact appears much more clearly when the case is one which has engrossed public attention like that of TWEED or STOKES, or any of our prominent murder trials. The juror engaged on such a cause as any one of these cannot go anywhere without hearing it discussed, and very decided opinions expressed concerning it. He may be anxious to avoid hearing anything regarding the case, but he cannot. He may honestly endeavor to avoid getting any impression from what he hears, but this too is impossible. However honest he may be, however determined to keep himself clear of all bias, the imperfections of human nature are such that he must be affected by that public opinion with which the accidents of life bring him in contact. If it is for acquittal, he is insensibly led in that direction; if it is for conviction, he is unduly affected in his judgment of the real facts as he gets them from the witnesses. The safety of society, and that of persons accused of crime, alike requires that the juror shall be saved from the temptations to which he is exposed by mingling with the world while engaged in his duties.

But there is another and still stronger reason for the isolation of the juror in a city like New-York. With all the precautions which can be taken, we can never *be sure* of getting twelve thoroughly honest men in the box. We have hundreds of criminals who fight justice with money. When arraigned for trial before an impartial Judge, they cannot know who are to be their jurors until they are selected and sworn from the panel. They must, therefore, approach their jurors and corrupt them after they have been accepted. There is too much reason to believe that this has been done in several instances. But if all avenues of approach to the jurors are completely closed, the agents of the accused cannot get at them, and they cannot be corrupted. It may be assumed that nearly every man will act honestly in the discharge of a public trust, unless some substantial reason is given him for doing otherwise. To isolate the juror is, therefore, to save him from this temptation, and greatly increase the chances of a just verdict. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that without this isolation a verdict based exclusively upon the law and evidence cannot reasonably be expected in any case. Judge DAVIS, therefore, in our judgment, did this community a signal service in the precedent he set in the last Tweed trial, of entirely secluding the jury from the world. It is a precedent we hope to see followed in all criminal trials.

## SUICIDE FOR A BLUNDER.

In a touching little story of PAUL HEYSE'S, called *The Dead Lake*, a young physician is so shocked by the death, through his negligence, of a girl, his first patient, whom he only then discovers to have loved him, that he resolves never again to practice his profession, and finally, driven by remorse, determines to commit suicide. He is, accordingly, about to drown himself in the Dead Lake, when to the lonely inn, on its borders, where he is writing his farewell letter to the world and to life, comes a lady with a sick child. There is no medical aid to be had within miles, and unless our physician breaks his vow and postpones his fatal resolution the child must die. To the practiced story-reader, it is, perhaps, needless to mention that the child does not die, but that, instead, the physician, reconciled to life, marries the lovely widow, and all go off happily together in a coach and four.

In Boston the other day a sadder ending befell a story, from which HEYSE might have copied the idea of his own. A young doctor attached to the staff of the City Hospital was called up at a late hour on Tuesday night to prescribe for one of the female nurses who was suffering from nervous depression. Once or twice before he had given her opiates for the same trouble, and, upon a hasty examination, repeated the prescription. In the morning she was dead. It was then discovered that when Dr. FOSTER had prescribed for her opium, she was already under the influence of the drug, and that the double dose had undoubtedly killed her. Upon ascertaining this fact, the unfortunate young man, at once taking upon himself the responsibility of the girl's death, retired to his room and committed suicide by severing the femoral artery. Before assistance could reach him, he was quite dead.

It seldom happens that the most conscientious physician, whatever pain he may suffer from the fatal consequences of error that is inseparable from mortal knowledge, is wrought to such an extreme of remorse as to be driven to self-destruction. Dr. FOSTER'S case is not, indeed, without precedent, and that of comparatively recent date. One of the most eminent of the many eminent practitioners who have of late years adorned the profession of medicine in England, committed suicide under very similar circumstances. He had advised a certain course of treatment for a distinguished patient, of exalted position, which his colleagues disavowed. Death followed, and the surgeon blew his brains out. Had Dr. NELATON failed in the well-known operation on the Prince Imperial, performed at great risk and against the direct opposition of the Emperor, he might have followed the same course. But these were cases of men in whom the greatest professional eminence and a long and brilliant career might be supposed to add to the pangs of remorse the still keener mortification of failure and, perhaps, professional ruin. That a young man, a mere student, only twenty-three years of age and just at the outset of his career, should have been shocked to the point of suicide by a not unnatural mistake, argues a degree of sensibility and professional pride. we might say of professional enthusiasm, which would probably have made him, had he lived, the instrument of rare usefulness and comfort to suffering humanity. What makes the case even more peculiar is that the first dose which the girl took is believed to have been likewise taken for the purpose of committing suicide, so that Dr. FOSTER'S error, however it may have accelerated, was not, perhaps, the only or even the essential cause of death. Inquiry may reveal a still closer resemblance between the incidents of fact and of romance.

The medical profession involves terrible responsibilities; but it has also rare compensations, as the poor youth might have learned had he been content to drink the bitter of science with its sweets. If all doctors who made fatal blunders in diagnosis or treatment were to kill themselves, the ranks of the profession would be sadly depleted. But if there were more doctors willing to kill themselves for their blunders, there would be a gratifying diminution in the lists of mortality.

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE THEATRES.

The depression from which every class of business is suffering in a greater or less degree, has not been without its dispiriting effects on our musical and dramatic amusements. This is the more to be regretted from the fact that no season for many years opened with such encouraging prospects of general excellence as the present one. With two operatic companies of unusual completeness and extraordinary special attractions, the most generous patronage from the public was demanded for their support. That one impressario came to grief, and failed to fulfill all his promises to the public, can be attributed to no want of energy or sincerity of purpose on his part. Nor, again, are the music-loving people of this City to be held accountable for the disaster. Managerial difficulties are as easily traceable to the panic which began in Wall street a few months ago, as are the misfortunes of bankrupt tradesmen and insolvent bankers. Prudent heads of families—and we have such in New-York—generally and reasonably think that economy cannot be better practiced than in the curtailment of luxuries and the cutting down of superfluities. Hence our opera-houses and theatres have had to struggle against influences more disheartening than any we can remember in many years. To their credit be it said, the efforts of the managers of all our places of amusement now open, as well as of those unfortunately closed, have been of the most courageous and liberal nature. The extraordinary completeness of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S operatic performances have drawn the people almost in spite of themselves; and now that brighter times seem at hand, we expect to see the Academy of Music filled each remaining night of the season.

The class of performances at each house has steadily improved since the beginning of the season. To assure ourselves of this fact, we have only to glance down our advertising columns and compare the managerial offerings of this week with those presented to us two months ago. The representative tragic actor of the American stage, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, is now giving us a series of his classical performances. Though opinions may differ as to Mr. BOOTH'S realization of certain characters in the grand walks of the drama, no question, we think, can be raised of his eminence as a tragedian, of the nobility of his efforts to elevate the stage, and of his general worthiness to fill the very high place he holds in the hearts of his countrymen. If the company supporting Mr. BOOTH is not of a high order of excellence, no little consolation will be found in the magnificence of the scenery and appointments of all the plays produced at this theatre. Mr. WALLACK'S house is again filling its proper position as the leading comedy theatre of the country. The stale and insipid performances which inaugurated the present season have happily given way to most unique and artistic representations of old and modern comedies; and as a consequence, since Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S return to his own stage, his theatre has been nightly filled with refined and delighted audiences. The Union Square Theatre, after a successful career with an interesting melodrama, has made a bold and laudable effort to successfully produce a poetical drama of singular beauty and merit. It is an undertaking which deserves the warmest encouragement. The mangement have done a great deal toward making "The Wicked World" attractive, and it now rests with the public to determine whether they like poetry served up after this fashion, or prefer to read it for themselves. The theatres under Mr. DALY'S management have probably suffered as much from the financial troubles as any others; yet we now see them offering to the public singularly strong and attractive programmes, and reaping the reward of persistence and enterprise in nightly-increasing receipts and popularity. Following in the wake of the more pretentious houses, Wood's Museum, usually devoted to weekly melodramas, offers as its attraction one of the most famous comedians of the day. Mr. OWENS has a wonderful reputation, and deservedly so; he is among the most truthful and artistic actors of the modern stage.

It will thus be seen that our amusements have rarely, if ever, been more generally attractive. We may congratulate Mr. THEODORE THOMAS upon the fact that his season of symphony concerts will begin at a time when the public is ready in heart and pocket for them, and may also felicitate Messrs. STUART and DALY upon the encouraging prospects under which their new theatres seem likely to open.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### RESULT OF THE COUNT OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The official count of the election returns was concluded to-day, and will be published to-morrow. It is found that Gov. Washburn had 72,183 votes, William B. Gaston 59,360, Gen. Henry K. Oliver, of Salem, the Labor Reform candidate, 391, and all others, including Gen. Butler, 309. Thomas Talbot, of Billerica, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had 77,792 votes, leading Mr. Washburn 5,609 votes, while William L. Smith, of Springfield, the Democratic candidate, received 55,136, running behind Mr. Gaston 4,224.

The vote for the other State officers was as follows: For Secretary of State—Oliver Warner, of Northampton, 79,514; Benj. F. Mills, of Williamstown, 52,726; all others, 102. For Treasurer and Receiver General—Chas. Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, 78,231; Nathan Clark, of Lynn, 54,655; all others, 325. For Auditor—Chas. Endicott, of Canton, 78,966; C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport, 52,949; Waldo Coburn, of Dedham, 1,630; Henry B. Maglathan, of Duxbury, 344; all others, 63. For Attorney General—Chas. R. Train, of Boston, 77,936; Waldo Coburn, of Dedham, 53,109; C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport, 1,614; all others, 497. The full votes for those elected to the Governor's Council, all Republican, is as follows: Alfred Macy, of Nantucket, 7,063; Seth Turner, of Randolph, 9,531; Milo Hildreth, of Northborough, 10,007; Richard S. Frost, of Chelsea, 6,616; Daniel H. Stickney, of Groveland, 10,773; Geo. O. Braston, of Somerville, 11,575; George Whitney, of Royalston, 11,887; Elijah H. Brewster, of Worthington, 11,628. The full vote for member of Congress in the Third District in place of Mr. Whitney, deceased, is as follows: Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, the Mayor of the city, 6,856; Benj. Dean, of Boston, 788; Charles G. Greene, of Boston, editor of the Boston *Post*, 219; all others, 51.

## SYMPATHY WITH THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A mass-meeting of Irish citizens was held to-night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Ireland's imprisoned patriots. A number of addresses were delivered, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted. A telegram will be sent to the mass-meeting to be held in Dublin to-morrow.

## BISHOP CUMMINS TO BE DEPOSED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky have forwarded to Bishop Smith, at Hoboken, N. J., the certificate of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church. The next step is the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins from Episcopal functions.

## FALSE STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The special dispatch published in a New-York morning paper, to-day, regarding the report of the Treasury Examiner, Mr. Warren, is unauthorized and unfounded. The Governor has declined to permit any one to examine the document, and no authentic statement of its contents can therefore be now made. The statement in the dispatch referred to with regard to the loan of money to clerks, amounting to $20,000 or $40,000, during one month, is entirely erroneous. If it were true the Governor would, of course, have at once suspended the Treasurer. The dispatch also gives an erroneous representation of the methods of doing business in the offices of the Controller and Treasurer. No such loose system of financial management exists as is represented.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MUSICAL.

#### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening for the first time this season. The performance was not quite on a plane with the many admirable representations which Mr. Strakosch's company has of late supplied. The recent recitals of "Gli Ugonotti," and the continuous rehearsals of "Aida" have kept most of the artists steadily at work, and hence it was found impossible to bestow upon "Rigoletto" the distribution which might else have been secured; besides, after it was understood that M. Maurel, at all events, would personate *Rigoletto*, it became necessary to put in his place Signor Del Puente. There were, however, some good points in the entertainment. Signor Del Puente was vocally overtasked, but we hardly expected equally earnest acting from a baritone who had only, until yesterday, been intrusted with light rôles. Signor Del Puente delivered with great eloquence the fine recitative ("Pari siamo,") at the outset of the second act, and he performed throughout the evening with decided spirit and force. "Questa o quella," the pretty ballad in the first act, was rendered with plenty of *brio*, the chorus, "Zitti, zitti," was effectively done, and the quartet was redemanded. The general impression was not so favorable as usual. M. Capoul, whose passion seems to have the ague, and who, in his tender utterances, actually bleats, lacks the compass and force of voice requisite during the larger part of the opera, and both "La donna è mobile" and the quartet had to be lowered on his account. Mlle. Torriani, who habitually interprets Verdi's music very fairly, was rather wanting in delicacy in "Caro nome," and in the duet, and Signor Scolara's intonation was particularly defective. Miss Cary alone kept up to the mark, and as *Maddalena* brightened the quartet with her merry laugh, and sang and acted capitally while the grim work of the last act progressed.... "Gli Ugonotti" is to be rendered at the matinée to-day. Monday Mme. Nilsson will appear in "La Traviata," and Wednesday we are to have "Aida."

#### THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of the series of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. A musical event of greater interest it would be hard to name. We presume that most readers interested in matters of the kind have already shown their appreciation of its character by making sure of their seats for to-night, if not for the full number of entertainments to occur.

#### MR. GILMORE'S NEW BAND.

The first of a series of promenade concerts by Mr. Gilmore's new Twenty-second Regiment Band may be attended this evening, at the armory, in Fourteenth street.

## NAVIGATION.

### THE CANALS CLOSED—THERMOMETER TEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO—MARINE DISASTERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Dispatches received by Auditor Dayton to-day state that the canal officials are doing all in their power to assist navigation, but are meeting with great difficulty at various points. The canal is thoroughly closed, and the property locked in is enormous. The following dispatch was received from Commissioner Barkley:

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1873.

Navigation is substantially suspended on the Champlain Canal north of this place. Efforts to keep the canal open against the elements is impossible with the thermometer ten degrees below zero and eighteen inches of snow on the ground. Every Superintendent on this division has been directed to do all in his power to get the boats to tide-water, and every effort will be made to bring about that result.

A. BARKLEY, Canal Commissioner.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The weather here continues cold, and ice is forming rapidly in all the basins. All sea-going vessels have left this port except the steam-ship Ida, which will sail to-day.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 21.—Navigation on Bay Quinte is closed for the season.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—The bark Marchioness of Queensbury, from Quebec for Hull, lost her anchors and drifted ashore on Hare Island, where she now remains. The bark Bay, from Quebec to the Tyne, with lumber, put into North Sydney water-logged, and will discharge her cargo. The Red Island light-ship now lies on White Island, with four feet of water over her at high tide. The crew were twenty-four hours in the rigging and were badly frost-bitten. The steamer Napoleon goes down to-day to endeavor to get her off, and to render assistance to other vessels. A canoe, with a crew went down by train to-day to assist the ship Amoor which is ashore at St. Anne's. The bark Argentine is ashore at Matane, and will probably be a total loss.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The large iron propeller Java struck at the Lime Kilns above here on Sunday, and was beached below this port to save the vessel. Three steam pumps have been at work since, but have not succeeded in getting her off. The cargo is all damaged. The propeller Russia struck at the same place in coming down the river to-day. After discharging her deck-load here she will go to Detroit to dock. Her cargo is partly damaged.

MILFORD, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The schooner Enterprise, with a cargo of barley for Oswego, is ashore on Poplar Point, leaking badly.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21—A large schooner, name unknown, but which, from the appearance of the spars and rigging, is supposed to be a new vessel, was sunk during the gale of Monday night, about one mile from shore and ten miles south of Cape Henry. The sails and rigging have been stripped off by Capt. Bolarge, of Danna Neck. The sail-maker's name on the jib is Hartell or Haskell, of Philadelphia. The body of a mulatto man, supposed to have been one of the crew, came ashore a few miles below the wreck.

## CALIFORNIA.

### THE GREAT RACE—THAD. STEVENS WILL MATCH ANY HORSE FOR $25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Mr. Chamberlin the owner of True Blue having telegraphed a statement to the effect that his horse was cut down by Joe Daniels in the great four-mile race, Mr. George Treat, the owner of Thad. Stevens, publishes a card in reply, on the authority of the judges and of the rider of True Blue himself, who says that at the time the horse was hurt Joe Daniels and Thad. Stevens were both ahead of him. Mr. Treat offers to match Thad. Stevens against any horse that can be brought against him for $25,000.

## GEN. SHERMAN AT THE NEWARK EXHIBITION.

The rooms occupied by the Newark Industrial Exhibition were filled to overflowing, last night, by an assemblage which included a large number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Newark. The announcement that Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the United States Army, would visit the exhibition was the cause of the unusual gathering.

The General arrived in Newark at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by Col. Audenreid of his staff and was met at the Market street depot by a large number of veterans, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and some of the most prominent citizens, and was escorted to the residence of Hon. George A. Halsey, where he dined in company with Ex-Governor Ward, Senator Frelinghuysen, and others.

At 8:30 P. M. a delegation composed of about 200 members of the various Posts of the G. A. R. and the Board of Managers of the Industrial Exhibition, called at the residence of Congressman Halsey, and escorted Gen. Sherman and his aids to the Rink, where the fair is held. By request of the General there was no military display. The party arrived at the Rink at 8:45 P. M., and at once proceeded to inspect the exhibition. The General was accompanied during the tour of the building by Hon. G. A. Halsey and brother, Hon. H. N. Congar, T. T. Kinne, editor of the Newark *Advertiser*, and several of the Board of Directors. Owing to the immense crowd assembled the passage through the building was made slowly. Music was furnished by Dodworth's Band, who appeared in the "grand State uniform." As the General passed the stand occupied by the musicians, the band played "Hail to the Chief." After passing through the building and examining the attractions Gen. Sherman was escorted to the manager's room, where he received the citizens generally, and was introduced to a large number of the—

# THE GERMANS AND CUBA.

## MASS-MEETING LAST EVENING.

### ADDRESSES BY ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, S. S. COX, AND OTHERS—A DECIDED WAR FEELING.

The large hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms was crowded last night by a vast and enthusiastic assemblage of Germans, met to protest against the recent Spanish outrage, and to demand that the strong arm of the Government be interposed to insure speedy retribution and the punishment of the perpetrators of the massacre. The meeting was composed of a very respectable class of our German citizens, and the demonstration was quite a success.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Herz, and Wm. Radde was called upon to preside. The Chairman, after a brief address, introduced Dr. Fresh, who, in the course of his address, urged that the Government of the United States should be earnestly called on to adopt vigorous measures to obtain satisfaction and indemnity for the relatives of the victims of Spanish barbarity, and to demand that the guilty parties be punished. Why, he asked, should not the most vigorous measures be adopted in the interest of humanity and human freedom, against one of the most demoralized and debased nations of the globe! It was very appropriate that the German-American citizens should seek to impress upon the Government at Washington that the safety of its citizens demands the enforcement of the principles advanced in the Declaration of Independence. We did not seek war, but when the honor of the country demanded it we should not shrink from the vindication of the honor of our flag, even by having recourse to hostile measures. [Applause.]

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and approved by unanimous vote.

The following preamble and resolutions were then proposed and adopted:

*Whereas*, The representatives of the people of the United States, in the declaration of their independence, have laid down the principles: "When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;" and further, "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security;" and,

*Whereas*, The people of Cuba are not in the same, but in a much worse, condition than the people of the United States at the time of the declaration of their independence, the Spanish Government allowing, under their barbarous rule of the so-called Spanish volunteers, the perpetration of the most terrible cruelties and outrageous deeds of violence toward the inhabitants of the Isle of Cuba, in defiance of humanity and civilization; and,

*Whereas*, These barbarians who, it appears, are independent of the Spanish Government, trample alike on the laws and usages of humanity and civilization, insult our flag on the open sea, incarcerate and murder our citizens; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we claim it to be the duty of the Government, of Congress, and all loyal citizens of the United States, to carry out the principles promulgated in our Declaration of Independence, and to uphold the doctrine laid down by our great statesman, Thos. Jefferson, reasserted later by Daniel Webster, and again embodied in a dispatch of Wm. L. Marcy, in 1853, to the then United States Consul in Hamburg, Mr. S. Bromberg, as follows: "The rule laid down by the distinguished person who first held the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, was, that the vessel being American shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such; and fifty years afterward it was restated, with no less precision, by one of the most eminent of American statesmen, one of my predecessors, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag that is over them."

*Resolved*, That we ask the United States Government and Congress, in the name of humanity and civilization, and to the end to put a stop to the barbarities in Cuba, and to prevent their repetition, to accord to the Cubans, now fighting for their independence, the rights of belligerents, and, as soon as possible, to acknowledge Cuba as a free Republic.

*Resolved*, That we further ask the Government and Congress of the United States to demand from the Spanish Government at Madrid, as well as of the acting authorities in Cuba, full satisfaction for the insult to our flag, and the cruelties committed by the Cuban volunteers, and to enforce their demand with all the means in their power.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan was here introduced and spoke as follows: The crisis in respect of Cuba is a very grave one, and calls for counsel from the best minds and the best men of the nation. The questions involved have a right and a wrong side. We must take the right in a moral point of view. Morality is as inseparable from national honor as from individual honor. No mere technicality will justify a war. Of avoidable war, I say, let it be accursed. But hazard of war must not deter a nation from maintaining the inviolability of its territory, including the decks of its ships on the high seas, from protecting its citizens and residents, on its soil or ships' decks, from illegal violence, from exacting complete recognition toward the flag and the sovereignty it symbolizes of all rights secured by treaty stipulations and international law. A failure to vindicate these principles will in time bring greater evils and sorrows than ever. In the case of the Virginius my judgment is clear and positive. The official action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba toward the Virginius, her flag, her officers, and her passengers, was an outrage on every principle of the law and duty of nations; was a violation of our rights under solemn treaties; was a studied insult to our flag and national name, and was a wicked sequence and conclusion to a long history of misrule in Cuba on a system of oppression and despotism never surpassed; of plunder that never could be gorged; of corruption that knew no conscience; of greedy, pitiless, and remorseless slavery, and of political measures altogether uncongenial to the American States.

The reparation for the past and the security for the future must be most ample from Spain, and by the excesses in her conduct, and the certainty that Cuba, under such a Government, must always be a danger to us, Spain has virtually justified the United States in dictating any measures consistent with public law and our self-protection. There is one important topic in this connection which requires frank observations. It is suggested in a morning paper that fear of party complications or party advantages may affect the course of men in relation to our demands upon Spain. I prefer the country's honor to any party, and I will encourage and support the President in any wise settlement of our difficulty. If adjustment be impracticable on a right basis, and war shall ensue, I pledge to Gen. Grant, as President, my best efforts to uphold him and his Administration in vigorous war for a just and honorable peace. Under such circumstances I scout the idea of party cavils and captious opposition. It has fallen to a Republican Administration to take care of the honor and rights of the nation. To strengthen their hands for that good work shall be my consistent course, although in ordinary politics I have been a steadfast opponent.

Letters from Ex-Gov. Salomon and Hon. S. S. Cox, who had been invited to address the meeting, were then read, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and regretting their unavoidable absence on account of other previous engagements. The meeting was next addressed by Dr. Berckman, who first alluded to the alleged vacillating policy of the Administration in regard to Cuba. An American vessel had been taken by the Tornado. The American flag and navy, the representative of our nativity, had been grossly and outrageously insulted, and the crew and passengers of the captured vessel, to the disgrace of the nation, had been brutally murdered. He, in view of this great meeting, protested against any diplomatic delay in this affair; he protested against any frivolous excuses or any indemnity. A prompt and stern reparation should be demanded. He therefore asked the American people to-night what the vindication of their honor demanded? [Voices—war! war!] If our Government officers were our servants, and not our masters, it was plain what their course ought to be in this Cuban affair.

Hon. S. S. Cox, who, in the meantime, contrary to the previous announcement in his letter, had made his appearance, was then introduced, and briefly addressed the meeting. What did this matter in Cuba mean? It meant that the sea shall be free to all nations; that the sea is as common as our parks; that the vessel under our flag is our and our territory, no matter who was under that flag, whether good or bad men. It was the duty of every man in this country to maintain our honor, which must be vindicated if necessary by war. The people of this country will see the honor of their flag vindicated, even if it involves a war with Spain and the acquisition of Cuba. Suppose they did snub our Minister at Madrid; suppose they massacre our people in Cuba, nothing remained to be done but to visit with a terrible retribution the blood-stained perpetrators. If we did not take Cuba, we should make her free. The Spanish rule in Cuba had long been a disgrace to the American people. [Applause.]

A brief address was next delivered by Prof. Theo. Glaubensklee, who demanded measures to insure absolute reparation, and that the officers guilty of the outrage be punished. If that was not done promptly, he favored our taking the matter in our own hands for settlement.

After other addresses the meeting adjourned.

### THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held at No. 349 Bowery, last evening, William Gellmann presided. The following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the shooting of the passengers and crew of the Virginius was an outrage against our country and humanity.

*Resolved*, If it be proven that the aforesaid prisoners were citizens of the United States the Government should take immediate steps to punish the murderers.

## A DISTRESSING CASE.

Officer Doherty, of the Eleventh Precinct Police, while patroling his post last evening on Columbia street, noticed a man rolling a barrel of flour on the sidewalk from Stanton street, and suspecting his right to the property, took him into custody. When taken to the Union Market Police Station the man acknowledged that he had stolen the flour from the front of H. Scholes' store, No. 357 East Houston street, corner of Pitt, and that he had rolled it along Pitt and Stanton street to Columbia. To THE TIMES reporter the man said he had a wife and two young children in want of food in the rear of No. 36 Columbia street, and he had been driven to desperation by their sufferings. Seeing the flour unprotected, the temptation was too great and he stole the barrel with the intention of rolling it home, which he nearly succeeded in reaching. He said he was a printer and had worked in this, his native City. Having no work here he went to Philadelphia, but had to return, and had since been fourteen weeks without employment. While telling his story he wept like a child, and asserted that it was his first offense. The prisoner gave the name of Adam Roberts, aged twenty-seven years. His story was verified by a visit to No. 36 Columbia street. He was locked up and will be taken this morning to Essex Market Court.

## SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

### PROCEEDINGS AT THE TOMBS—MAGGIE JOURDAN, SARAH ALLEN, AND LAWRENCE PHILLIPS INDICTED—A NEW WITNESS DISCOVERED.

The excitement concerning Sharkey's escape continues. Yesterday many rumors prevailed regarding his whereabouts, some persons contending that he had been arrested by a private detective in the employ of the District Attorney's office. Inquiry regarding this, failed to reveal anything of the kind. A search of the various City station-houses proved that Sharkey was not confined in any of them, and all the Police officials declared that nothing of the kind had transpired. The rumor stated that Sharkey had been brought into the District Attorney's office between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday evening. This, most likely, originated from the fact that a man named William Pritchard, an Englishman, who had been confined in Cell No. 89, on the third tier of the Tombs, facing Sharkey's cell, was arrested by Officer Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, and lodged in the Tombs yesterday evening. This man saw Maggie Jourdan open the cell door and pass the admission ticket to Sharkey, who at once emerged from the cell and passed down the corridor to the prison yard. By some persons it was asserted that Sharkey had been arrested in Boston. By telegraphing to Chief Jones and Detective Ham, of Boston, it was learned that the rumor of Sharkey's arrest in that city was utterly without foundation. Up to the present Sharkey has not been arrested, and in all probability will not be for some days to come, if at all. According to the belief of the most experienced detectives in the department, Sharkey will most likely remain in some house in this City for a long time to come, and endeavor to steal away when the excitement blows over. Yesterday morning Maggie Jourdan was formally arraigned before Justice Bixby, and committed for trial to answer a charge of aiding and abetting Sharkey to escape, in default of $10,000 bail. She was in good spirits, and seemed to care very little about any penalty that might be inflicted on her by the law. Mrs. Allen, and Lawrence Phillips, the keeper, also charged with collusion with Sharkey, still remain in confinement in the Tombs. Their counsel has obtained a writ of habeas corpus for them, returnable to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. They will be brought before Judge Davis at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Jury on assembling yesterday morning, immediately commenced an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the extraordinary escape of the murderer Sharkey from the Tombs. Warden Johnson and several of the keepers at the Tombs were examined, but their statements were of little importance, and added nothing to what has been already published. August Kessler, who was confined in the cell immediately opposite Sharkey, was then examined, and stated positively that on the afternoon of the day preceding Sharkey's escape, he saw Keeper Lawrence Phillips open the door of Sharkey's cell and place a bundle inside. On the day of the escape Kessler says he saw Keeper Phillips walk along the corridor to Sharkey's cell, unlock the door, take out the key, leaving the door unlocked, and then return to his post. Shortly afterward Maggie Jourdan passed in a red admission ticket, and Sharkey stepped out arrayed in a full suit of female attire. Kessler then detailed the manner in which Sharkey passed Keeper Phillips, as already stated in THE TIMES. Adam Dunsman, another prisoner, who occupied a cell in the tier above that on which Sharkey was located, corroborated to some extent the evidence of Kessler. The Grand Jury immediately found a joint indictment against Maggie Jourdan and Sarah Allen, and another indictment against the keeper, Lawrence Phillips. The parties are indicted "for aiding a prisoner to escape," the maximum punishment for which is ten years in State Prison. The woman Allen and Keeper Phillips, however, deny any complicity whatever in the escape. Assistant District Attorney Allen states that the case against all three is as strong as it can be, and is ready to send it for trial at any moment. Mr. Allen says that a searching investigation will be immediately instituted, when the whole matter will be sifted to the bottom. Charges will be made against Warden Johnson and several of the keepers of the Tombs.

## THE HARTZ AND COLTON ENTERTAINMENT.

Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton gave a combined entertainment before a large audience at Cooper Institute last evening. Prof. Hartz's Indian box trick was the principal source of attraction, while Dr. Colton kept the audience in roars of laughter by the pranks played by those to whom he administered the gas. The Indian box trick is the most successful magical illusion yet produced. A strong deal box is placed upon the platform. Two gentlemen were invited to tie the box with strong rope, and the knots were then sealed. Next the box was covered with canvas and again tied and sealed. A muslin sack was then produced, and one of the Professor's assistants entered head-foremost, and was firmly tied up and also sealed. He was placed on the outer cover of the box, and a screen was placed round it to secure it from view. It was 9:36 P. M. when this occurred, and in three minutes afterward the screen was removed, and the assistant had vanished. The seals of the box were then examined and found perfect. They were broken, and the ropes untied, the lid raised, and inside was found the assistant. How he got out of his muslin sack and into the box no one, of course, could explain. The medium left his handkerchief in the sack, the seal of which was also unbroken, and the Professor offered $1,000 to any one who could take it out without breaking the seal or cutting the sack. Dr. Colton's laughing-gas performance next followed. The gas was administered to seven young men, who greatly amused the audience for a few minutes. The whole entertainment was very amusing.

## HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., FREEHOLDERS.

The Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, in a communication sent in to the board, recommends the passage of a bill by the next Legislature to appoint a commission to condemn such portions of Snake Hill as is not now owned by the county, in case the county should at some future time require more room than is afforded by the county farm, which contains several hundred acres. He also recommends the passage of an act to enable the board to issue $150,000 of bonds to pay off the temporary loans which have become necessary on account of the county expenses exceeding the appropriations. The county debt at present amounts to $1,128,000, and the propositions mentioned will probably increase the amount at least $300,000. The present board has carried on more improvements than any previous board, and improved the county farm and buildings to a very considerable extent, and in an expensive manner. The Director closes by asking the board to continue on the economical plan in which they have acted heretofore, on account of the financial stringency, and the board immediately adopted a resolution to send a committee to Trenton, to live at a hotel, at the expense of the county, during the coming session of the Legislature.

## PATERSON'S POOR.

The Recorder and Poormaster of Paterson, N. J., issued 125 orders on the Superintendent of Streets to give employment to idle men, but the work will not be commenced until the result of the public meeting is announced. The ground is frozen so that it will be extremely difficult to do anything on the street work at present. It is proposed that a number of bonds be issued of the denomination of $25, $50, and $100, in order that all may do something for the suffering poor. The action of the Mayor in stopping the work until it shall have been decided where the money is to come from, is generally approved by the people. The suffering in the city is increasing, and a number of minor failures during the present week, among which were several liquor-dealers, their customers having ceased cash payments, and the credit system exhausted their stocks. Nothing will be done until the middle of the week to give the promised city aid.

## OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.

On the invitation of the Health Officer of the port, an inspection was made to-day of the quarantine buildings by a party of gentlemen from various parts of the State, including the following among others: Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, Senators James Wood, Daniel P. Wood, Lowery, and Wagner, Police Commissioner Smith, Superintendent Gray, of the Utica Insane Asylum, Gen. McQuade, Dr. Vanderpoel, Dr. Mosher, and Quarantine Commissioners Steers, Judd, and Schell. The excursionists visited the new boarding station, and Dix Island and Hoffman Island, and partook of a banquet on board of the new quarantine steamer Nelson K. Hopkins, during which speeches were made by the Controller elect, Dr. Vanderpoel, Senator Daniel Wood, Commissioner Schell, and others. After sailing up the East River past the public institutions the party returned to the City.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

### SENDING MONEY THROUGH THE MAILS—COMPULSORY REGISTRATION PROPOSED—THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE—POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following are the most important points in the elaborate report of the Postmaster General: The ordinary revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, were $22,996,741, and the expenditures of all kinds were $29,084,945. The estimated expenditures for the year 1875 are $33,929,912, and the total estimated revenues $29,293,549, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general Treasury of $4,636,363. This does not include $1,225,000 for mail service between San Francisco and Japan and China, or between the United States and Brazil, and between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The report of the Postmaster General, in speaking of mail depredations, says: It is amazing that so many persons will persist in sending money through the mails, thereby subjecting themselves and the public to risk, and tempting the weak to dishonesty and ruin, when the department provides the means of safe transmission by money orders at an insignificant cost. Some of the most experienced officers in the service are of opinion that Congress should adopt such legislation as will prevent the use of the mails for the conveyance of money in letters and compel the registration of every valuable package. It is stated that counting all the railway lines both ways, the mail service over them is 34,925 miles daily. Comparing the year 1873 with 1872, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was twelve and one-seventh per cent. and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was 8 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 10⅛ per cent., and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 7⅞ per cent. A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the additional monthly mail between San Francisco and Hong Kong, via Yokohama, authorized by the act of June, 1872. The additional service authorized by the act should have been commenced the 1st of October, by American built iron steam-ships of not less than 4,000 tons register. The Company has, however, failed to comply with this contract because, as is alleged, of unexpected difficulties which retard the building of new steam-ships now being constructed for that service. No good reason is perceived why the company should not be permitted to continue the service, as at present, until the new ships are completed and placed upon the line, with the understanding that it shall make no claim upon the additional subsidy, or any part thereof, but shall receive the sea postage only as heretofore in full compensation for the additional service, until the contract shall be fully complied with. A postal convention establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Japan by means of direct lines of steamers plying between the seaports of the two countries has been formally agreed upon and executed with the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan at Washington, and is to be carried into effect six months after its ratification by the Government of Japan. The Postmaster General in speaking of the regulation between the United States and France for a postal connection, says the department yielded to France an increase of the rate of letter postage, and the advantage of making and collecting her postage by the smaller standard of weight, and nothing can be urged against its adoption except the demand that this country shall use the exceptional French standard fork rating letters. It has been submitted by the French Minister to this Government for instructions, and the Postmaster General trusts it will be accepted, as it concedes all that, in his judgment, the department can concede to effect a settlement of the vexed questions in the controversy, a due regard being had to the interests and convenience of the American people. The Postmaster General repeats his recommendation for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second class, by weight of the packages rather than by the present system. So marked would be the improvement in collecting under this plan, that he believes the Department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to a reduction in newspaper rates of forty per cent. on present prices. He further recommends that on all matter of the third class the postage be made uniform at one cent for such two ounces or fraction thereof, and the maximum weight of packages increased to four pounds; also, that any person be permitted in that additional charge to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or other matter of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without additional charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed.

The Postmaster General at some length recommends postal savings depositories. Throughout the plan for their organization and work, two ideas predominate: First, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded; and second, the extensive machinery of the Post Office is to be used to bring its advantages home to the great mass of the people, and the system, organized and conducted on the basis presented, would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all who might be in the way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are now paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the Government.

The Postmaster General again urges the assumption by Government of the control of the telegraph. A Government postal telegraph is the only means by which the full benefit of this great invention can be secured, for wherever the telegraph is under Government management it is operated at its minimum cost, and the people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and greatly extended facilities. The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the lines, property, and effects of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price, the Postmaster General recommends that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the army. The experience they acquired during the war of the rebellion would enable them to do the work in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

## FATAL MINING DISPUTE.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Nov. 21.—A dispute about the title to a main lode has been pending in the court here for some weeks. The jury in the case was discharged yesterday, being unable to agree. About 12 o'clock last night a party of men took possession of the main, in which two miners were at work, one of whom, named M. H. Carroll, was shot and killed. The Sheriff arrested the aggressors. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

## DAMAGES FOR RAILROAD DEATHS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Superintendent Prescott and others appeared on behalf of the Eastern Railroad, to reduce the damages for killing Capt. Robert Norton, of Seabrook; but Judge Foster awarded the full limit of $5,000 and costs, and regretted he could not give more. The Manchester and Lawrence Road was also fined $3,000 and costs, for killing Benjamin Woodbury, at Salem, N. H., two or three years ago.

## THE ALLEN-HOGAN PRIZE-FIGHT.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 21.—Eagan, who is the stakeholder in the Allen-Hogan prize-fight, paid over to Hogan $1,000, last night, and to-day the suits against him were withdrawn, and he left for St. Louis. Hogan is still here.

## KUKLUX TRIALS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—The trial of John Ouan, charged with raiding with Kuklux and killing a negro named Wilson, last July, and burning his house, has just been concluded in the Owen County Circuit Court, and resulted in his acquittal on the charge of murder and his conviction on the charge of arson. There were over 100 Kuklux present during the trial, and the procedings and result suited their wishes in face of positive proof of the guilt of the prisoner. Two more kuklux will be tried on the same charges.

## THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

### DON ALPHONSO APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO—DEFEAT OF REPUBLICANS.

BAYONNE, Nov. 21.—Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Carlist forces.

Intelligence has been received here of the annihilation of a band of Republicans, numbering 400 men, in the Province of Almeria. All of them were killed or captured by the Carlists.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### COLLIERY EXPLOSION—TWENTY-FIVE MINERS KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An explosion took place in a colliery at Wigan to-day. Twenty-five miners were killed and injured.

Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

### DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S BROTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 22—5 A. M.—Charles Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer is dead.

## THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

### TESTIMONY OF GAMBETTA AND JULES FAVRE.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—MM. Gambetta and Jules Favre appeared as witnesses, to-day, in the Bazaine trial. There was crowded audience, and the testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. M. Favre gave an account of his interviews with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the Government of September. The statement caused a profound sensation in the Court-room.

## CANADA.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR DEFENDING ALLEGED MURDERERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—Parties are circulating subscription lists among the friends of Riel and Lepine in this city, the funds thus raised being intended for the defense of the accused murderers during the coming trial in Manitoba.

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—1 A. M.—The temperature is falling in the North-west and over the upper lakes, with north-westerly and south-westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, and occasional snow prevail on the lower lakes. Increasing cloudiness, and south-easterly winds in Kentucky, Tennessee, and westward to Kansas. South-easterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States. Northerly and north-westerly winds and generally clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle and Eastern States south-westerly and north-westerly winds, diminishing pressure, and partly cloudy weather.*

For the lower lakes occasional snow, cloudy weather, and south-westerly winds veering to north-easterly.

For the upper lakes and North-west, and hence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, low temperature, and increasing cloudiness,

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, south-easterly winds, high temperature, and cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Reports are partly missing from the South-west and the extreme North-west.

### IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 25°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 24°; 12 M., 33°; 3 P. M., 35°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 33°; 12 P. M., 30°. Average, 29½°.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

An unoccupied house belonging to Mrs. John Clavin, in Salem, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $2,000; insured.

A second fire in Braintree, Mass., on Thursday, destroyed a house belonging to B. F. Dyer. Loss on building, $5,000; insured for $2,000.

A fire yesterday at Ottawa, Ont., destroyed a block of stores on Sussex street, the property of Alderman Heney. The estimated loss is $75,000.

## COMPOSITORS ON STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union last week a resolution was passed providing that in case any union office should be taken out of their control they would inaugurate a strike in the others. Last evening the *Leader* discharged its old hands, whereupon the compositors of the *Dispatch*, *Commercial*, *Evening Telegraph*, and *Chronicle* struck. These offices are now run by non-union men, so that at present all newspaper offices in this city are independent of the union.

## A SOCIAL COMPLICATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from Baltimore says that A. C. Goss, who was arrested yesterday for alleged complicity in the Udderzook conspiracy, was married a few days since, the lady being a Miss Clara A. Ardin, daughter of Mrs. Udderzook by her first husband, David Ardin, from whom Mrs. Udderzook obtained a divorce. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Backus. Report says that Rev. Dr. Fuller endeavored to stop the marriage, but was too late.

## THE CROSS MURDER TRIAL.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 21.—The trial of Nelson Cross, for the murder of Daniel Knight, of Griswold, in September last, in progress in this city since Tuesday, terminated to-day. The jury were unable to agree, and Judge Loomis took back the papers. It is expected Cross will have a new trial in January.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Fritz Poehler, who, last evening, shot and killed Mary Boss, and then shot himself, died this evening at the Rhode Island Hospital of his self-inflicted wound. The girl was about to go to Ohio with the expectation of marrying there, and the knowledge of this fact probably caused the tragedy.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

About 9 o'clock, last evening, Thomas McMasters, of No. 72 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, was assaulted by Patrick Nally, of No. 509 East Fifteenth street, at the corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets, and was beaten on the head and knocked down. The blows caused severe scalp wounds, and it is also feared that his skull was fractured. The injured man was properly cared for at the Eldridge street Police station, and Nally, who was arrested, was locked up in the same station for examination at Essex Market Police Court to-day.

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

REMARKABLE FACT.—The Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, have reached the number of 69,456 patients without an accident or failure from the gas.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.—*Advertisement.*

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.**
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

**Save Your Gas Bills.**—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

**Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph will protect your valuables during these hard times.**
No. 7 Murray st.

**For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to** ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

"Tried and True."—What words of confidence and trust are these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full particulars with each bottle. For sale by all druggists.

**The Poor Little Sufferer will be Immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.** It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.**

## MARRIED.

BAYLIS—MARVIN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., assisted by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., A. B. BAYLIS, Jr., to AGNES HOWARD, daughter of C. R. MARVIN, all of Brooklyn.

BUNTING—SAMMIS.—At Flushing, Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., JAMES BUNTING to HATTIE L. SAMMIS, all of Flushing.

FURMAN—MONTEVERDE.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873, GARRIT FURMAN to JULIA C., daughter of late Francis Monteverde.

MANNING—PENTZ.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 20, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, JOHN MANNING to MINNIE A., daughter of Frederick Pentz, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

MOSER—STARIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. B. Rossiter, GEORGE MOSER to FLORENCE FLOYD STARIN, daughter of M. W. Starin, all of this City.

NEILSON—GEBHARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, Jr., FREDERICK NEILSON to MARY ISABELLA GEBHARD, daughter of the late Fredk. C. Gebhard.

REINHART—VARET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19 by Rev. J. J. Flood, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES S. REINHART and EMILIE N., daughter of Emile Varet, Esq., all of the City.

ZABRISKIE—MENGER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Paterson, N. J., by Rev. David Magie, assisted by Rev. W. H. Clark, CHARLES A. ZABRISKIE, of New-York, to CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Louis R. Menger, Esq.

## DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on the 19th inst., HARRIET SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages at Melrose Depot, on the arrival of the 12:05 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

BARNUM.—Of paralysis, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at her residence, No. 438 5th av., CHARITY, wife of P. T. Barnum, aged 65.

Funeral at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives, friends of the family Manhattan Lodge No. 62, A. F. and A. M., of New-York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 222 Mercer st., and from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., at 12½ o'clock.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, of peritonitis, JAMES H. CHURCH, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 461 West 47th st., on Sunday, 23d inst. at 1 P. M.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 21, at his residence, in Brooklyn, THOS. C. FANNING, aged 68.

The funeral will take place at Plymouth Church on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.

FALLON.—Of paralysis, after a lingering illness, BERNARD FALLON. Born in Cadiz, Spain, 1811; died at Buntimede, near Philadelphia, 19th November, 1873.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Fultonville, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 17, at the residence of her father, Dr. T. Burton, MARCIA B., wife of Wm. L. Gilbert, of Brooklyn.

HALLOCK.—Drowned, on Lake St. Clair, Michigan, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, aged 20 years, youngest son of Horace Hallock, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., and nephew of Lewis Hallock, M. D., of this City.

His remains and those of his young friend, Arnot A. Nall, were recovered and interred in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, on the 19th inst.

HEARD.—At Newburg, Friday, Nov. 21, CATHARINE C., wife of Dr. John S. Heard.

Funeral on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newburg. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M., returning at 3:45 P. M.

KIERSTED.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, of typhoid fever, ALFRED, eldest son of Alexander Kiersted.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 William st., New-Haven, Conn., on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

LINEN.—JAMES LINEN, at the residence of his friend, William Gibson, No. 22 Beekman place, East 50th st.

Funeral this Saturday at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please notice.

MERRICK.—At Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., WILLIE FITCH, youngest child of William H. and Helen S. Merrick, in the 6th year of his age.

MINTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, JAMES MINTON, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, (5th av. and 10th st.,) on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 20, T. W. CHARLES MOORE, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall st.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

SHEAR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, WILLIAM SHEAR, formerly of Augusta, Ga., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, George T. Jackson, No. 138 East 26th st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

STUBBERT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, WILLIETTA F. STUBBERT, daughter of Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Baptist Church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., KATE BLOODGOOD, wife of James A. Trowbridge, and only daughter of William A. Bloodgood.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, from the Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st. and 5th av. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Friday, Nov. 21, MINOR TROWBRIDGE, infant child of Minor and Charlotte Fox Trowbridge, aged 1 month.

TISE.—At his residence, Bergen and Glenwood avs., Jersey City Heights, GEORGE TISE, aged 93 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

An obituary notice of the late GEORGE WM. WRIGHT, counselor at law, appears in the *Church Journal* of this week.

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On Thanksgiving Day services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until 1 o'clock, when dinner will be served. At 2 o'clock the children will return to the chapel, when the exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, &c., will be continued till about 4 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the annual dinner to the outside poor, irrespective of sex, color, or age, will be given. Nowhere else can such a sight be witnessed; and some 1,500 men, women, and children were fed here last year. Anything to aid us for this dinner will be very thankfully accepted, as the crowd will probably be larger still this year.

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## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Nov. 21, Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry [illegible], Esq., Referee, the three five-story brick [illegible] tenement-houses with stores, known as Nos. 1,143, 1,145, 1,147 First avenue, west side, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets. They were sold to Fernando Wood and Mr. Baruch, mortgagees, for from $15,050 to $16,050 each. A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 16 by 98.9, situate on the north side of Thirty-third street, 211 feet east of Second avenue, to ——— ———, for $6,200.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports the sale of the ten lots of land, 250 by 100.11, situate on the south side of Ninety-eighth street, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue, for the sum of $40,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Nicholas R. Connor, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, the house and lot 18.4x102.2 on the south side of East Eightieth street, 185.10 feet east of Fourth avenue.

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| 51st st., n. s., 409 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5 | 7,200 |
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| Essex st., e. s., corner of Delancey st., 75x63 | 20,000 |
| Mott st., No. 221, w. s., about 125 ft. n. of Prince st., 25x100 | 28,500 |
| Prospect place, e. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8 x53 | 15,000 |
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Nov. 29—House and lot on West 46th st., near 11th av.

Nov. 29—Five houses and lots on Mercer, near Bleecker st.

Dec. 3—House and lot No. 62 Frankfort st.

Dec. 3—House and lot No. 328 Pearl st.

Dec. 3—House and lot No. 268 Water st.

Dec. 3—Four houses and lots on 10th st., near Ainslee st., Brooklyn; one house and lot corner 9th st. and Ainslee st., Brooklyn; one house and lot corner of Bedford av. and Heyward st., Brooklyn.

Dec. 4—House and lot No. 76 Morton st., New-York.

Dec. 9—House and lot 106th st., near 2d av., N. Y.

Dec. 10—[illegible] st. and 12th st., N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEO. & SAML. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in settlement of the business.

GEO. L. BROWN,
SAML. D. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN, to continue, at No. 26 Pine st., the banking and brokerage business heretofore carried on by Geo. & Saml. Brown & Co.

GEORGE L. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
BELDEN R. BROWN.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1873.

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WILL L. A. D. SEND PRESENT ADDRESS TO E. W., Box No. 130 Times Office?

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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## AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES L. PERKINS and others against THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1873, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following described and numbered first mortgage bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, with the interest coupons attached thereto, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant, the Montclair Railway Company, of certain drafts in the complaint mentioned, viz.: Two hundred and seventy-two bonds of the Montclair Railway Company, executed under its corporate seal and attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1870, each conditioned for the payment by the said the Montclair Railway Company to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of one thousand dollars on the 1st day of September, 1900, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin on the 1st days of March and September, in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being first mortgage bonds of the said the Montclair Railway Company, and part of a series of bonds of said company to the value of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of like tenor, and of various amounts secured by a first lien or mortgage of the road and property of said company to Marcus L. Ward and Abram S. Hewitt, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say: 3,370 to 3,386, both inclusive; 3,389 to 3,436, both inclusive; 3,437 to 3,474, both inclusive; 3,611 to 3,620, both inclusive; 3,653 to 3,660, both inclusive; 3,972 to 3,680, both inclusive; 3,721 to 3,724, both inclusive; 3,725 to 3,740, both inclusive; 4,051 to 4,106, both inclusive; and 4,107 to 4,178, both inclusive. Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.

GEORGE W. DILLAWAY, Referee.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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The undersigned will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at GLENHAM, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1873,
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a large quantity of CLOTH, (valued at about $100,000,) to wit: Beavers, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Ladies' Cloths, Tricots, Chinchillas, &c. &c., all manufactured within the past two months at the Glenham Mills. Dated Nov. 17, 1873.

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THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, At public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

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BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 3:30 P. M., valuable and beautiful books; choice copies of very rare works, many of them elegantly illustrated, and bound in an expensive style, unique books, with extra plates inserted, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 22, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Almeria Grapes, Messina and Palermo Lemons by steam-ship Cuba.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. H. CUSHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MILVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of The Milville Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WILSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Wilson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 21st day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw3w8* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD E. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 19th day of November, 1873, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Edward E. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. P. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,918.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ambrose H. Purdy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of August, 1873.

ANDREW B. CHALMERS, Assignee.

n22-1aw3w8* No. 5 Dey st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, CORNELIUS S. BLAUVELT, and GEORGE W. TARBOX, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles S. Tuthill, Cornelius S. Blauvelt, and George W. Tarbox, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 18th day of November, A. D. 1873.

R. W. DECKER,

n22-1aw3w8* No. 191 Duane street.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—IN BANKRUPTCY, DIStrict of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the 5th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DELOS E. CULVER, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

n8-1aw3w8* No. 45 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

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## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON,
ALFRED DICKINSON, } Executors.

au16-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Sicklen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.

au30-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. E. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.

je28-1aw6m8* W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 50 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.

n8-1aw6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

CORNELIUS H. CLARE,

jy26 1aw6m8* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

je7-1aw6m8 EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC K. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth avenue and West Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,

au8-1aw6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873.

CATHERINE GILMARTIN,

au2-1aw6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. COBB, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,

n22-1aw6m8 Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, the office of James B. Jessup, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6m8* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6m8* CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

## FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. C. Turner,<br>T. G. Turner,<br>J. Turner,<br>S. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner,<br>G. M. Turner,<br>J. S. Decker. |

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,717,000

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,717,000 stocks and bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1873, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894 | $1,892,000 |
| City Parks Improvement Fund stock, authorized by chapter 756, section 6, laws of 1873, payable in thirty years | 300,000 |
| Croton water-main stock, authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900 | 225,000 |
| Dock bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1904 | 300,000 |

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1873. }

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

No. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1873.

The Preferred Stock transfer-books of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be closed from 26th November to 1st December, inclusive, preparatory to the Preferred Stock Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. of 1st December, 1873.

Owing to the delay in moving produce and merchandise during the panic in the past two months, the earnings show a material decrease instead of the uniform increase of the preceding months, and in consequence the present dividend will be made in scrip, payable 1st March, 1875, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, the Company reserving its cash for the January coupons on its bonds, and toward payment of the Western Division Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1st January, 1874.

The scrip for the dividend will be ready for delivery to the registered holders of the Preferred Stock on and after 2d December.

D. TORRANCE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON, } Committee.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.

Also other choice Stocks and Bonds, Paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE,
WILLIAM B. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 165 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on all other days upon one day's notice, and on the most favorable terms.

☞ Our established custom twenty-one years. ☜

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange and at private sale on commission.

Securities not dealt in at the Stock Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK,

bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

7s.—CITY OF NEW-YORK 7s,
DUE IN 1900.
FOR SALE AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of December next, and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 805 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 805 Grand st.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS.......................OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

THE YALE GLEE CLUB,

their first and only appearance in New-York this season,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D.D., Rector.—Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "Christianity and Modern Progress." Strangers will be provided with seats.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, (SEATS free,) 23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Nov. 23.

Bible Class at 3 o'clock,
by Dr. Thomson.

Service of Song in Evening,
at 7:30 o'clock.

Address at 8 o'clock by
Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., of the
Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church.

Prayer-meeting for Young Men
on Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

Daily Prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The next in course of sermons on "Moses" will be delivered at afternoon service, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at each service.

AT ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE, NO. 304 MULberry st., the children of the Sunday-school, the Day Nursery, and the Free Reading-room are expecting to receive their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Their many friends will please send money or provisions early to Sister Ellen.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14th st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon, by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject—"The New Jerusalem, with a Model." 2:30, Religious Conference; 7:30, Dr. W. H. Atkinson, subject—"All Things Are Yours." Music by M. S. E. Palmer.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.—BEREAN BAPtist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts.—Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by the Pastor Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Come with us and we will do you good.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A SPECIAL ORDINATION BY BISHOP POTTER at Calvary Free Chapel, East 23d st., near 3d av., Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Pastor, on SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Service also at 7:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST.—Rev. W. R. Williams. Services at 10:30 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach on Sunday morning and evening at 10:45 and at 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Mutual Dependencies and Duties of Mankind." Evening subject—"Character-Building." A sermon to young men. All are invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 29TH st.—Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D.D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 23, morning and evening; also on Thursday, Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving Day,) in the morning at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D.D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 23d inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Terrors of the Lord." Rev. S. Camp, of Brooklyn, in the evening. Seats free.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH

Between 1st and 2d avs.

Preaching on Sunday by

Rev. W. H. BOOLE.

Morning subject—"The Place of No Straitness, and Table of Fatness."

Evening subject—"Now."

Revival services will be continued every afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, through the week.

Sister Amanda Smith will speak on Sunday evening and assist at all the meetings.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
WILL PREACH IN THE
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
And in STEINWAY HALL
AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., south side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. Evans at 10:30 and 7:30. Strangers made welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50TH st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 o'clock.—Rev. Henry Morgan's last lecture, "Fast Young Men," (two hundredth delivery,) fourth time in New-York.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,484 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:15, and evening at 7:45.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING of St. Alban's Church, East 47th st., near Lexington av. Appropriate services on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Other services as usual at 8 and 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. C. W. Morrill, Rector.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Schaeffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. We are laboring on with great hopefulness.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Sunday services at 3 o'clock P. M. Services on Thanksgiving Day at 12 o'clock M. Dinner served at 1 o'clock to the children, and to the out-door poor at 2 o'clock. Public invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John S. Cookman, Pastor. The Bedford Street Praying Band, Theo. Sherwood, leader, will conduct the prayer-meeting at close of evening sermon.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor.—Preaching on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Preparatory to Thanksgiving." Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D.D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, (south-west corner of 42d st. and 6th av.)—Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D.D., preaches every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st., Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector.—Divine service in French every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, Hanson place, corner Portland av.—Preaching on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Working Man's Opportunity;" in the evening—"Emilio Castelar in his Struggle for Liberty in Spain and in Cuba; Shall We Help Him or Crush Him?" A cordial invitation extended to all.

H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST Mission Baptist Church in Leight, corner Varick st., at 10:30 and 7:30. Baptism after evening service. Seats free; all cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Humanity and Inhumanity."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st., Rev. R. D. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Take Heed to Thyself." Afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock—Monthly address to children. Subject—"The River Jordan and Some Things that Happened Near It." Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Sunday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. Miller, and at 8 at No. 278 Water st. by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Christian Obligation." Evening, 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Hope of Glory."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 6TH av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10:30. Evening, Missionary anniversary. Sunday-school at 2:30. A hearty welcome.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR OF WEST Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"Religious Parrots—Antiquated Saws." Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach at South Baptist Church, 25th st., near 8th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject by request—"London Work and Workers Among the Lowly." All are invited. Dr. Dowling will preach in the forenoon.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D.D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH on Sunday, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for the evening—"Home Government." Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. S. H. GRAHAM, PASTOR, WILL preach Sabbath morning and afternoon, at 10:30 and 3 o'clock, in Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts. Morning subject—"The Sabbath." Come and hear him.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach on Sabbath, 23d inst. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP TOZER, OF THE Church of England, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner of 35th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Duffie, will preach in the morning.

REV. J. W. BARNHARDT, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the old Forsythe Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All are welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH AT the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Usual evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS WILL PREACH IN the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, Sunday, Nov. 23, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH IN ST. Stephen's Church, 46th st., near 6th av., on Sunday, Nov. 23, A. M.; service at 7:30 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D.D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited.

SHAKERS AND SPIRITUALISTS HOLD a union meeting at Robinson Hall, Sunday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited. Elder F. W. Evans, with a company of brethren and sisters from the Three Novitiate Families of Mount Lebanon, and Elder G. A. Lomas, with a company from Watervliet, are expected to be present.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. R. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The evening service will be in memorial of the late Charles B. Moore, an Elder of this Church. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats.—Services to-morrow at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. For deaf mutes, at 2:45 P. M. Thanksgiving Day Services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D.D., will preach at the morning and evening service. Subject for Evening—"The Revolution in the Protestant Episcopal Church Accomplished by the Catholic Party."

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD APPEALS TO THE benevolent for the means to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for forty orphan and destitute children. Please send contributions to the institution, No. 437 East 58th st., or to care Mrs. D. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th st.

THE HALSTEAD PRAYING BAND

will conduct the services at the
SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
next Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.
All are invited. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching morning and evening, by the Pastor, J. W. Selleck. Anniversary of the Sabbath-school on Thanksgiving evening at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, —Preaching on Sunday, by Rev. M. S. Terry, of Eighteenth Street Church, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallaher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 23, morning at 10:30, evening at 3:30.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN CORSEN, No. 28 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 34TH and 37th sts., A GOLD EAR-RING. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to 68 East 34th st.

# FRANCE.

## THE PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S POWERS—THE MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

The first day's session of the Assembly was far more important than I presumed it would be, although I saw the several parties in a great state of anxiety about the priority of their propositions. Each was anxious to be first in, and victory was evidently to the most audacious. A young legislator by the name of Changarnier managed to elbow all of his confrères out of the way, and to get possession of the tribune before they really knew what he was about. It was understood that the proposition of the Right was to be presented by M. De Goulard, and hence all eyes were turned upon him, and the other parties were satisfied to keep him in view, just behind their champions. But the active and tricky Changarnier had the original in his pocket, and, pushing by the men who were already upon the steps of the tribune, he carried it by escalade, and the President immediately said: "M. le Général Changarnier has the floor," or its equivalent in French. The General then presented the proposition for prolonging the powers of Marshal MacMahon for ten years, and was immediately followed by the Baron Eschasseriaux with the Bonapartist proposition, demanding that no steps should be taken toward founding a regular Government before the people had been fairly and freely consulted, and asking that the nation be convoked on the 4th of January, 1874, to pronounce upon the question of Monarchy, Republic, or Empire. If the first came out of the ballot-box the Assembly was to be constituted upon a constitutional basis and the throne offered to the Comte De Chambord, who would reign under the title of Henri V. If the Republic were adopted by the people, then the nation was to be asked to elect a President. If the Empire were chosen the throne should be offered to the son of Napoleon III., who would reign as Napoleon IV. Next came the Republican proposition calling for the dissolution of the Assembly, and the proposition of the Left Centre, presented by M. Dufaure, demanding that the constitutional project already before the Assembly should be debated and adopted before any attempt was made to prolong the powers of the present Executive. As all these questions came together it was difficult to clear the ground, so as to get out a clearly-understood question, but it was evident that the battle had to be fought—or the preliminary skirmish, I should say—upon the question of urgency. Gen. Changarnier's proposition had the priority, and the urgency was voted by a majority of only *fourteen*. The urgency was not voted upon the other propositions.

### MACMAHON'S VIEWS.

I am informed that MacMahon was very much irritated and depressed when he heard the result of this vote, and for the simple reason that a majority of fourteen is no majority at all. I have already informed you that there are thirteen vacancies in the Assembly, which should have been filled on or by the 3d of November; but some of them, on a very flimsy pretext, have been already delayed beyond the legal term. If these vacancies had been filled, the Government would have been in the minority. But there are other reasons why this vote should open the Marshal's eyes. As I have stated, this was only the preliminary skirmish. This proposition has to be sent before a committee, which will be formed to-day, and its report will then come before the Assembly for adoption, probably on Saturday. If it decide to prolong the powers of the Marshal for ten years, it is not at all certain that the report will be adopted, much less the project. The twenty odd Bonapartists who voted for urgency have declared that they will not vote for a term longer than five years, and last night the *Union* declared that its fraction of the extreme Right would not vote the prolongation at all, since the plan had grown from an Orleanist intrigue. Indeed, the Marshal is now openly accused of trying to favor the Comte De Paris. If these things should prove correct, the majority in favor of ten years cannot be found, and unless the committee reduce the term to five years the proposition will, in all probability, be lost.

### THE TERM OF OFFICE.

The fathers of our Republic thought that four years was about as long as public constancy could be depended on, and that any longer period would be a temptation to revolution; but in France five years has certain advantages, under present circumstances. It will be observed by the propositions voted down that any plan having a vote of the nation for its basis cannot be accepted by the Right. MacMahon's powers are prolonged for ten years under the expectation that he will use his power so that a monarchical Assembly can succeed this. These men have yet to proclaim their desire to prolong the present Assembly for ten years, and since this body must be renewed in some way, if general elections are not admitted the most probable way is a renewal by fifths. This would make five years the term of the present Assembly, for at the end of that time it would have been entirely renewed, and if the President's term extended beyond that period he would be turned out of office, in spite of all laws voted by this Assembly, in the most unceremonious manner. M. Grévy strongly urged the folly of trying to tie the hands of a new Assembly in this manner, and in very eloquent terms he told the Chamber that it could not be done. In the face of so much hostility I am inclined to think that the special committee appointed to-day will not return a favorable report upon the ten years' project, but recommend a shorter term. However, what I think about the matter now is of very little consequence since you will have the result by telegraph before my letter reaches you. If I dwell upon this point at all it is only with the hope of making the situation so clear to the readers of your daily telegrams that they will fully understand the drift of them, and be able to follow the current of French politics from week to week.

### THE MESSAGE.

I passed over the first part of the first day's session, but revert to it now. After the drawing of the twelve bureaus, or committees, the Duc De Broglie ascended the tribune to read the President's message. This document has not been well received by the Republicans, or by any of the liberal men of the country, and even the organs of the Right bestow a doubtful meed of praise upon it, except in so far as regards the academical nicety of the language. It is called an impolitic, illogical, and dictatorial document worthy the pen of a Monk or a Prim. Having almost unlimited powers, the President demands more from the Legislature, and, having the press under his thumb, owing to the state of siege still existing in thirty-nine departments, he still demands more stringent laws against the public press. In this phrase the hand of the Duc De Broglie is very clearly seen. He wants a power vested in the Ministry which would enable it to suppress all opposition papers without the three warnings allowed by the law of Napoleon III. MacMahon would never have demanded that, for the laws of the state of siege give him the power to suppress any journal by a word, and the right to send any man who questions that act, or criticises it, or objects to it even, before a court-martial. Such arbitrary laws are necessary components of the state of siege, or military rule over the civil authorities, arma cedant togæ, and I do not object to them in principle, but I should most decidedly object to conferring such exceptional powers upon the civil Government. My impression of the moment is that this message has done MacMahon an irreparable injury, for it has turned the current of public opinion against him. This, together with the fact that he is now under the thumb of the Orleanist faction, will soon make him one of the most unpopular men in France, should the Assembly unfortunately prolong his tenure of office beyond four or five years.

### IN THE CAPITAL.

While these political events were passing at Versailles, Paris was exceedingly calm, and there was no symptom of unusual excitement. Up to a late hour in the evening the boulevards presented their habitual appearance, but as the evening journals began to appear, the crowd began to appear with them, and there was a rush upon the kiosques for each edition as it appeared. On both sides parties of men walked together, discussing the situation, the crowd being so dense at times that these parties were stopped in their tracks, and remained there in eager debate until the guardians de la paix appeared among them. The Police pushed and expostulated until they got the crowd in motion, then immediately turned their attention to another crowd a short distance away. It was observed that the Police dropped the traditional *circulez, Messieurs, circulez*, and cried *pas de rassemblement, Messieurs, marchez, marchez!* which was not considered an improvement. The words drew out many replies, and I heard one agent told that "three years of Republic had taken the Police a hundred leagues from the politeness of the sergeants de ville of the Empire." Nevertheless the agents were very courteous and patient, and performed their duties in the most praiseworthy manner.

### GETTING THE NEWS.

But the scene suddenly changed when a porter appeared with a large load of unfolded journals upon his head. Each porter starts with as many packages as there are kiosques in his beat, and at each stand he draws off the upper bundle, containing the number taken each day by that particular kiosque, and throwing it down upon the table, rushes on to the next. Whenever the porter appeared in sight, he was immediately surrounded and escorted to the stand, and the journals were snatched away before the dealer could take possession of the bundle. Three sous are nearly always thrown into the box, but if a man fails to pay now and then, the loss is made up by others, who frequently throw in a ten-sou silver piece, and without waiting for their change, rush away to the nearest lamp-post to read the "latest," or "very latest" news from Versailles. For some moments after the arrival of a later edition, a dozen men are seen reading about each gas jet, and numbers are crowding up against the illuminated shop windows. It takes from five to ten minutes to read all that is given under the head of *Dernières nouvelles*, and then the crowd takes up its march once more along the boulevard, passing at some café, perhaps, for an intermediary cup of black coffee, a small glass of brandy, or chartreuse. The *Soir* is the last of the journals, which, on such occasions, appears about 9 o'clock, and gives a brief summary of the proceedings, with the general results, and if the proceedings are long it issues other editions, ending frequently as late as 11 o'clock. Meanwhile the "little Bourse" is at work upon the Boulevard des Italiens, and the way is there completely blocked for some distance, the Police having to escort people by parties through the crowd. As I passed there last night a small Hebrew was mounted upon the bench, and, swinging a small note-book above his head, crying, "Who'll take my Ottomans?" Just then the *Soir* was announced, and all thoughts of Ottoman bonds vanished in a moment, the little Jew himself making lively jumps for the nearest kiosque. These scenes end between 11 o'clock and midnight; respectable people retire, the little Bourse closes its doors, and quite a different class of speculators takes possession of the boulevards. I must not omit to mention that on Wednesday night, just at the height of the excitement, rain began to fall, and for more than two hours it came down "by the bucketful," to use the French expression.

### AWAITING THE LEGISLATORS.

Another animated scene is observed every evening at the station of Saint-Lazaire, at the arrival of the Deputies' train, and at this place there is a very different crowd from that seen upon the boulevards. By 7 o'clock the working men who are politicians have finished their dinner and topped off with a glass of absinthe or *petit bleu* at the wine shop, and then, followed by a crowd of gamins, they go to the station to see the Deputies arrive. Ordinarily the crowds simply gaze out of curiosity, and name the men as they appear; but occasionally there are some demonstrations, in spite of the Police. After an anti-Radical vote in the Chamber, certain members, designated in the *Rappel* as the enemies of "the people," are watched for, and met with hisses and groans. On Wednesday the active young soldier Changarnier—who has not yet quite reached his ninetieth year, being somewhere about eighty-six—was the object of a demonstration when going out. He was waiting for the train with some friends, and stood with both hands in his overcoat pockets, when a party of ouvriers in white blouses began to crowd around them and to make remarks in a loud tone. One young man, who was smoking an execrable penny cigar, planted himself just before the General and puffed the smoke in his face. The other men winked and laughed, and, as Changarnier paid no attention, the young man advanced a step and gave him another puff of smoke. The old soldier then turned upon him. "What do you want of me?" he thundered. "When a fellow like you speaks to me, the least he can do is to take off his cap;" and Changarnier raised his hand and sent the cap flying through the air. The insolent fellow ran to pick it up; but amid the applause of the crowd the Police pounced upon him, and the whole party of white blouses were hustled out of the station. The man who had caused the trouble was locked up for twenty-four hours; then released, with the advice "not to do it again." It was after this feat that Changarnier flanked the tribune and elbowed his way into it before any of his adversaries. Just behind the General, on arriving at Versailles, was M. Thiers, who tripped out gayly, looking very pert, with his hat upon one ear, and his cane swinging briskly. It is said that Changarnier and Thiers both resolved to count their age backward after 1850, which would make M. Thiers just twenty-four at the present time. One of the papers says that M. Thiers wins converts by saying slyly to every man he talks with; "You are sure to succeed. You are just the man I shall bring into special prominence when I return to affaires." It is estimated that 130 men are hoping, upon the strength of this promise, to enter the Thiers Cabinet.

## LENT'S CIRCUS DISBANDS.

Lent's New-York Circus disbanded in Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th inst., and the stock will be wintered there. The Atlanta *Herald* thus explains the difficulties: "The reason they assign for their failure, or rather suspension, is the scarcity of money throughout the South. The manager said that they had met with very heavy losses during the last six weeks, and as matters continued to get worse rather than improving, they knew if they persisted in running the show, with daily expenditures of from $1,000 to $1,500, that ruin was inevitable; hence they decided at Columbus to disband and to go into Winter quarters here. A portion of the performers will stay in the city all Winter. Thirty-five left last night for New-York, over the Kennesaw route. Their disbanding only amounts to a temporary suspension. They now purpose reorganizing next March and commencing their Spring tour from this point."

# THE RED MEN.

## CHRISTIANIZING THE INDIANS.

The following address from Mr. C. L. Brace was read to the "Niobrara League," a missionary association in behalf of the Indians of the North-west, by Mrs. J. J. Astor, President of the League, at its annual meeting on Thursday last:

The impression is strong with many sensible people that nothing permanent can be accomplished in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. They are thought to be so stamped with the ideas and habits of a wild people; so accustomed to their roving life on the boundless prairies of the West; so addicted to trickery and revenge; so averse to steady labor, and so given up to the vices and diseases brought to them by the white men, that not only can they never be accustomed to the steady industry of civilization, or conformed to the moral and religious ideas of a Christian people, but they cannot even be preserved from the inevitable extinction which awaits them.

The current ideas about the Indians, it must be remembered, are mainly derived from the impressions of the pioneer population of the Union, who have always been thrown, of necessity, into a position of hostility and opposition to the neighboring wild tribes. The steady march of civilization necessitated the continual encroachment by the whites on the wild lands of the aborigines. The latter naturally felt themselves wronged by the aggression, while the former saw that there was no natural justice in leaving some of the most productive lands of the country as a hunting ground for barbarians. Collisions took place, and the Indians, with their clan feeling, assumed the wrongs inflicted by any white man on any member of their tribe. Revenge was transmitted, and reprisals were committed on the innocent. The weak and inferior always make use of deceit, and the Indian employed all his treacherous arts, learned in generations of warfare, to satiate his passion for revenge. The whites found themselves exposed to savagery where personally they had done no injury, and that property and their innocent families were destroyed by those who had received kindness from them, and whom they had never wronged.

A bitter hate and hostility sprang up thus between the two frontier races. This was increased by the injudicious management of Government. The control of Indian affairs, the most delicate and difficult of all subjects of administration, was thrown into the political arena, and those creatures were appointed to manage the relations of the two races, and to see to the interests of the savages, who were too often themselves the lowest product of civilization—the "Indian agents." These wretches frequently make lucrative fortunes from first intoxicating and then cheating the unfortunate savages. They demoralized and plundered the red man, and fomented the passions of the white, and finally left deep upon the Indian's mind the impression that the white race was an overwhelming, malignant, unscrupulous power, bent upon his ruin and extermination.

Remember, that in all these years of frontier collision, revenge, mutual hate, corruption, deception, and cheating by the authorized agents of the Government, all that these wild men knew of Christianity and civilization was from this treatment of the pioneers and this dealing of agents and peddlers.

The truth is, that, next to slavery, the conduct of this nation toward the native Indians has been the blackest stain on its history. And, to those who believe that there is One above who never overlooks the smallest injustice done to the poorest of His creatures, there must be a solemn expectation of a day of retribution to the nation for this great wrong, as there has been for the other.

Can it be wondered at that the frontier Indian came to consider Christianity as a part of this great system of injustice and deception, which had so weighed upon him and crushed him to the ground? Can there be surprise that he distrusted the religion which such men brought to him?

If any one will read the history of the Moravian missions in Pennsylvania and Ohio, under those heroes of the faith, HAECKEWALDER and others, and note how whole villages of Christian Indians, old and young, women and children, are treacherously murdered and desolated by the whites, though living in perfect peace and amity with them, and showing many of the Christian graces of character, he will find only another argument for the divine origin of Christianity, that these poor savages could so hold to it against such wicked and horrible practices of its professors.

The wonder is that any Christian Indian on the frontier ever could live and die in the faith.

But, happily for the influence of our faith, a new era has come in the relations of the Government with these wild tribes, and therefore a new era, as we may believe and hope, in the advance of Christianity among them.

A reform has been instituted under this Administration which is different in kind from any previous reform of the management of Indian affairs, and which, if carried out by the next Administration, will cause a radical change in the condition of these roving tribes for all future time.

The whole subject has been taken "out of politics," and is, in fact, put into the hands of the best representatives of the religious and philanthropic community. It is said that the idea of the new reform was first suggested to Gen. Grant by some of the Society of Friends, who, in an audience with him, proposed that as the civil and military authorities had equally failed in settling the question, he should let the Friends try their hand at it, as it was known that this society had always succeeded with this wild people. The President had before him, in the recent war of the rebellion, the success of a union of individuals with the Government similar to this proposed, in the excellent working of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. He accordingly resolved to throw the management of Indian affairs into the hands of the best individuals of the country.

This was secured in the following manner: A commission of prominent philanthropic private citizens was appointed by Congress to oversee all contracts, bargains, and treaties with the Indians, and to prevent their being used as means of corruption and debasement. Every contract had to pass under their notice and receive their approval. Then each Indian agent and prominent employé in the reservations was to be recommended by some religious or missionary body, and the Government, if no objection appeared against him, would appoint him. The religious bodies were to keep up a strict supervision of the official, and at once enter a complaint if he were not satisfactory. In every way the great religious and missionary societies were invited to share in the management of this difficult matter. In one reserve, which I visited, the head agent was recommended by the congregations, the teachers were paid by the American Missionary Society. Another agent was sent by the Presbyterians, and the Pastor was supported by the Episcopalians. In another reserve, the Methodists had adopted an agent, and not satisfied with the reports of his conduct, had compelled him to be examined and tried. The principal Commissioner himself, of Indian affairs, Hon. E. P. Smith, was recommended by the American Missionary Association, and has had a long and careful training in the missionary field—first in the Children's Aid Society, among the poor of New-York, then with the sick and dying soldiers in the war, then among the freedmen, and finally among the Indians as missionary and agent, a curriculum of humanities which would enable him to graduate in this wider field, where all his experience and philanthropy will come in play. It should be added that he never, by friends or otherwise, made the slightest effort to obtain the place.

We do not claim, of course, that religious men and men of religious bodies will be, of necessity, above temptation—corruption may occur among them as among others. But on the whole, we may safely reckon that these men, the flower of our churches and the choice of our missionary boards, will be less likely to be seeking their personal ends in this administration, and will be more inclined to just and humane dealings with the wild people under their charge. They will certainly do everything externally in favor of the advance of Christianity and the promotion of true missionary influences; and indeed we can imagine no way in which the President could have secured with such certainty high integrity of character in this most difficult administration. It is a proof at once of the sincerity and reality of the reform that by it the most secret and therefore the most useful of all "political funds" of each administration, the so-called "Indian Fund," an appropriation by Congress of some seven millions of dollars has been entirely put "outside of politics." Not a dollar of this appropriation can now be expended without the supervision of some of the purest citizens of the country.

The great object of the new reform was to withdraw the Indians gradually from their wild life and to induce them to settle upon reservations. Here they would be instructed in all the arts of civilization, educated in schools, taught in churches, and thus gradually brought under the elevating influences which belong to American civilization.

I can best convey the nature of this reform by describing a visit recently made to one of these reservations, lying in the extreme North-west, on the borders of Dakota. The Indians had been first of all induced to leave their wigwams and to settle in neat little log-houses, many of which were built by Indian mechanics. They were then persuaded to cultivate and plant the little patches of ground around every cabin. A small quantity of cattle were given them to take care of, and many of them were taught to milk cows and to breed stock. Others were trained as wagoners and teamsters; others were employed in the saw mill, and I visited a steam saw mill which turns out several millions of feet of lumber annually, entirely worked by Indian mechanics. In the centre of this little Indian village is a large boarding-school, where Indian boys and girls are instructed in primary branches, and where they are also taught gardening and agriculture. In still another building is an industrial school, and in another part of the village is an Episcopal Church, where I heard a native Indian conduct the service and preach, in pure Chippewa, to a large audience of extremely attentive and devout Indians. The leading spirit in this little industrial community is the wife of the Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mrs. E. P. Smith, who has spent her whole time for years amid these poor savages. She instructs them on Sunday in the truths of religion, goes from house to house among them, teaching the practical duties of morality, and sometimes the simplest work of the household. Here she is showing an Indian woman how to milk, there she weeds a bed of beets; in another cabin she weaves the flag which they collect in the marshes, to open a useful branch of industry; in another she shows how baskets can be made from willows; in still another she reads the Testament by the bedside of the dying, or talks to the ignorant Indian of the love of Christ, and the life which will please Him, on earth. She and her many devoted associates thus go on from day to day, preaching Christianity and promoting civilization among these poor people. Their highest reward is to see a low and sensual life purified, and a selfish nature ennobled by the love of Christ. Their labors are unknown to the world—they bear no fruit of fame or money to them, but they are preparing a harvest which shall be seen in the eternal ages hereafter.

It was evident in this reservation that Indians can be both civilized and Christianized. I saw men who had been notorious for drunkenness and licentiousness, now, according to the testimony of all, leading pure and sober lives. I found a church full of devout worshipers, and according to the evidence of impartial persons, many of those worshipers were men and women of excellent Christian character. I saw Indians building houses, cultivating the ground, gathering in crops, clearing up forest, taking charge of flocks and herds, manufacturing lumber, and conducting simple branches of industry. Three or four hundred thus lived in houses who had, till recently, dwelt in tents. Their children were learning well at school, and in the Sabbath school, and were as orderly in their behavior as most white children.

Other reservations were visited and investigated, and they gave similar results. They show that the Indians are capable of learning the ordinary arts of civilization, and that they are peculiarly open to the influences of religion where these are connected with a just administration and with some of the appliances of civilization. The power which the Jesuits exerted in the Canadian missions and the Friends and Moravians among the tribes of Pennsylvania and Ohio, shows what can be done by Christianity when it is accompanied by favorable external influences. It is with the poor Indian often as with the poor white of our large cities. He cannot be placed within the reach of religion till his exterior circumstances are somewhat improved. Of course it is possible in individual cases for the power of Christianity to penetrate to the very depths of poverty or barbarism, but on the broad scale we may be sure that whatever elevates man in civilization will in so far open his mind to the motives and influence of Christianity. We have no hesitation in predicting that henceforth, as the relations of the Government are guided more by a spirit of humanity and justice toward the Indians, and as these are advanced in the habits of civilization upon the various reservations, the life of Christ and the doctrines connected therewith will have more and more power over these wild barbarians, and that many genuine converts will appear who are attempting to lead humble and godly lives.

Still another thing will prepare the Indians for Christianity, and that is the efforts of the Government to bring both whites and Indians under the same laws, so that the latter will not feel that they are exceptions to the universal rule of law, and the former will be restrained from excesses and outrages toward the inferior race.

Those who know the Indians well, and even those who see them superficially, observe in them an expression of pathetic sadness, as of a people who had a proud history in the past, but who are disappearing gradually from the earth. It may be with them as with the oppressed classes when Christianity was first promulgated, that the want of satisfaction in the earthly life will lead them to the heavenly life and that their misfortunes here will bring them the highest reward, even "the knowledge of God through Christ, which is eternal life."

The "Niobrara League" has for its special object the support of ladies working at the different mission stations among the Indians of the extreme North-west. Four such missionaries are now entirely supported by it, and one partly. All who know the Indians understand that it is of the first importance that white women of character and refinement should be present to take part in every mission and agency. In no other way can some of the worst evils of this wild population be cured, and by no other means can instructions of purity and religion reach the Indian children and young girls.

This League has thus far been supported by some of the most earnest Christian workers in this City. It ought to have its operations extended, and to be enabled to send many more devoted female missionaries among these wild tribes of the North-west.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## POPULAR VIEWS ON CURRENT TOPICS

### SPECIE RESUMPTION—VIEWS OF A BANK OFFICER.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read the communications of "Knickerbocker," and heartily commend and indorse the soundness of his opinions so far as they favor a speedy return to the general circulation of specie as money, and to the redemption of greenbacks in specie by the Government. As to the true mode of attaining that desirable end, I am compelled, however, to totally differ with him.

His ideas, many times expressed, are as follows:

*First*—Gold will very soon be at par.

*Second*—Whenever it falls to par, "every dollar of gold in the country would flow into circulation."

*Third*—As gold shall thus be circulated as money, the Government should withdraw the greenbacks to prevent inflation from excess of money.

*Fourth*—This should be continued until the amount in circulation consists of, "say 350 millions coin and 350 millions paper."

*Fifth*—Legal resumption by the Government cannot safely begin until after this takes place.

His articles having been given through your columns unusual prominence for the public benefit, will you allow me space, as briefly as possible, to consider them, and to express my views upon the subject?

There can be no question that without gold at or near par with greenbacks there can be no resumption. That, however, when it reaches the par of greenbacks it will float in the currency in advance of actual resumption by the Government, is an idea which will not be realized to any general extent, because the general tendency would be otherwise, until resumption should finally remove all chance of its again becoming worth a premium. Its use in such case as money would only be exceptional. That it would so float, "and thereby aid to supply the demand for money," with greenbacks at a premium, (as "Knickerbocker" contemplates,) is a yet more impracticable idea, for greenbacks themselves do not float freely when at a premium, as recent experience testifies.

As to his opinion that gold must be at par "before the meeting of Congress," time will soon determine that. Gold, however, will never remain at par, and therefore never float freely as money, until after resumption by the Government. It is, indeed, very questionable whether gold will previously reach par at all.

The practicability of his "true plan for resumption" hinges altogether upon his assumption that gold will be at par and circulate as money previous to resumption by the Government—even to such an extent as to produce inflation. This, to my mind—and I think to the minds of most financial men—is an evident impossibility. The only power that will ever keep gold at par, and cause it to circulate freely as money, will be the Government, by actual resumption. Unless compulsorily so kept at par, it will never be freely circulated by the people. A premium of but one-quarter of one per cent. would prevent its free circulation, and cause its continued purchase and sale. His "true plan," therefore, involves the impossibility of the people resuming, first by freely using gold at par—the Government afterward. This never can be. Practical resumption means the redemption of greenbacks in gold. The Government must therefore lead the way. Then, and not till then, will the people freely part with their gold.

Whenever, by the scarcity of money and the comparative abundance of gold, its price shall fall to par—whether sooner or later—it will be then too abundant to involve the Government in any immediate risk or danger by proclaiming resumption. The sudden conversion of the large amount of gold in the country outside of the Treasury, by such procedure, from merchandise to money, would unquestionably tend at once to monetary ease, and doubtless, to some extent, to a recovery of all other values from what must be, up to that point, their terribly depressed condition.

The question, then, to be first solved remains, viz.: By what means is gold to be brought to or near par?

There is a great and universal law, independent alike of governments and individuals, whose workings all are powerless to prevent. Individuals may concoct visionary schemes, and Legislatures or Congress may enact laws, yet its silent but resistless force moves toward the attainment of its results as surely as the hours run their course.

I need scarcely say that I refer to the law of demand and supply.

During all of our past history it has regulated the price of everything salable, in proportion to the abundance or scarcity of money, and so it will be throughout the future. We have permitted a simulated prosperity, and a seeming increase of money, resulting from an oversupply of irredeemable currency, to delude us into extravagant living, hazardous business, injudicious enterprises, (especially in railroad building,) and their train of debts piled mountain high.

Now we are unlearning our visionary experience and realizing that it was not our riches or property that had so much increased, but that their measure—our dollars—had decreased in value.

The decrease in prices of all things, the stagnation of trade, the cessation of manufactures and enterprises, the forced economy, and numerous failures are the compensatory effects, brought about by this great law under the reversed condition of a short supply of money as the dollar appreciates toward its par in gold; and this state of things will continue and must be endured with varying intensity until our paper currency becomes worth its face in gold, and gold itself finally ceases to be an article of merchandise and again resumes its functions as money upon resumption by the Government.

"Knickerbocker," with many others, labors under the idea that no resumption can safely be attempted without an immense stock of gold in the Treasury.

It will be admitted, however, that the only danger apprehended from immediate resumption, when gold shall have fallen to about par, arises out of the possibility of its export; therefore, if the Government can but control and prevent any excessive demand for this purpose, successful and continued resumption may be accomplished without increased accumulation in the Treasury.

Can the Government adopt such measures as will give it this control? I answer unhesitatingly—yes.

Let us pursue this proposition carefully to its results. I claim that it demonstrates the simple and practical method of resuming and continuing specie payments, because it affords the Government as full control of the money market after resumption, as the engineer has of his engine by means of lever or throttle-valve, and consequently the power to prevent excessive exports of gold.

We can, with certainty, anticipate the condition of things which alone can cause gold to approximate par, viz.: continued scarcity of money, trade and manufactures restricted and reduced—imports likewise, exports continue, gold continues consequently to flow hither from Europe, and by its abundance approximates par. Now let the Government, (gold being at or about par,) by authority of law previously enacted, do two things.

1st. Declare and resume specie payments. The effect will be immediate. Gold is again money, but who wants or demands it? Scarcely any one, for there was a superabundance of it outside the Treasury previous to resumption. All, therefore, adopt the Frenchman's rule of "You got him, I no want him," and keep their greenbacks in preference to weighty coin.

But money (gold being thus monetized) changes quickly from scarcity to abundance. There is future danger, consequently, of renewed overtrading and importations and an outflow of our gold.

How can this be prevented or checked?

This brings me to 2d. Let the Government sell its bonds for greenbacks, and thus withdraw and fund a portion of the greenback circulation to counterbalance the use and circulation of gold as money. Is the question asked, to what extent or how much? I answer, the proposition affords its own solution of how much. They should be sold and the greenbacks retired whenever money shall be sufficiently abundant to enable their sale at par. Whenever they shall have become difficult of sale money will have become too scarce to permit any undue inflation or excessive imports.

By this process, therefore, the gold will be retained in the country, and we shall not only have commenced but maintained resumption.

The bonds intended for this purpose should be authorized and in readiness before the act of resumption. They should be of such kind and at such interest, discretionary with the Secretary, as to insure their ready sale whenever money should become so abundant as to be loaned at rates under seven per cent.—for a proportion of the greenbacks must be withdrawn, and the interest charge must to some extent be increased thereby—a small consideration, however, compared with the desirable end to be successfully attained.

I have thus endeavored to sketch the course of events and emergencies likely to occur. The end, if this course is adopted, seems plain, simple, and safe. As to fears of the return of securities from Europe for a market here, they will never be sent here for sale, unless we can offer better prices than can be had in London, Berlin, or Frankfort, which there need be no fear of.

Meantime the Government can accelerate the fall of gold toward par by sales as heretofore. Perhaps it was unwise, as Knickerbocker claims, to have stopped the regular sales even temporarily. But the tendency, even otherwise, must be downward if Congress and the Government do not commit some great folly by increased issues of greenbacks, or by adopting some impracticable scheme for resumption.

The consideration of this all-important question requires on their part the exercise of sound and conservative judgment, and a careful study of all the results likely to flow from any proposed enactments, before their adoption.

Should gold approximate closely to par during the coming session of Congress, it will be in consequence of a continuance of the flow of gold from Europe, and the scarcity of money to sustain it at higher rates.

In that condition of things, and clothed with power to control the after situation as herein set forth, it will be easy to speedily resume and give to the country the boon of the only true universal measure of value.

A BANK OFFICER.

### A CREDIT TO A FREE PRESS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I beg to extend to you my thanks for your stinging exposé in THE TIMES of yesterday of the *Herald's* "padded" telegrams. You simply state facts, but do not go far enough in your criticism of that sheet. I call upon you, as the sole exponent of dignified journalism in this grand Metropolis, to enter your solemn protest against the general management of that paper. Is it manly journalism for a newspaper to fill three columns a week with disgusting letters—self-concocted—all aimed at an honest artist? What class of intellect can write its infamously trashy, "Buchu Banking" and "Buchu Railroad" editorials? What people are not made worse by reading the correspondence of thieves, harlots, and abortionists which go to make up the "Personals" of that charming sheet? Is it decent in a manager to instruct his "financial staff" in times of panic to urge "small investors" to buy up stocks and take them out of the "street," and then to turn furiously on the "investors" and "bear" the market?

R. M.

### HAMILTON SQUARE SIDEWALK NUISANCE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you not confer, upon a large number of up-town sufferers, the favor of your valuable assistance by calling attention to the condition of the sidewalks on Third avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth streets, opposite Hamilton square. The flagging is but four feet wide, and in many places is in miserable condition. Further, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets having been but recently graded, the flagging at their intersection with Third avenue is removed, and the crossings are, at present, mud holes. Many thousands of men, women, and children pass along this sidewalk every day, suffering, in bad weather, the greatest discomfort and inconvenience. The sidewalk should be forthwith flagged eight feet in width, and crossing stones laid at Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets.

The City never clears the snow from this sidewalk during the Winter. A reform in this respect would conduce vastly to the comfort of

MANY CITIZENS.

### SERVANT'S WAGES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was struck with the force of your remarks in an article in your issue of last Sunday respecting domestic servants, and came to the conclusion that I would endeavor to profit by them. I have much pleasure in informing you that I laid the matter before my servants, and informed them I should reduce their wages twenty per cent., which they all cheerfully agreed to; of course I was prepared for an alternative, and went so far as to suggest the same to them, but they evidently knew when they were well off and did not care to risk a certainty for an uncertainty. I think a great many would adopt the same course that I have done were it not for fear of having their domestic arrangements disorganized. However, if my experience were generally known, I think there would be more to follow my example. I was also struck with another of your articles in the same edition, and as I prefer facts to fiction, I have instructed my newsman to discontinue sending me the journal therein alluded to.

HOUSEKEEPER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

## ALABAMA FINANCES.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOV. LEWIS.

Gov. David P. Lewis, of Alabama, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, shows how seriously the credit of the State has been impaired by indorsements to companies to build railroads—the failure of the companies to pay interest upon the bonds while building their roads, and the enhancement of the State debt to that extent, the means to pay which had not been provided in the assessment of taxes. He says that the insufficient amount of bonds authorized to be issued at the last session, to pay the interest on the direct bonds of the State, and also to take up all past-due and unpaid coupons, prevented the sale of the same on advantageous terms, and he proceeds to make recommendations as follows:

"I recommend that for the purpose of redeeming the bonds of the State that are now hypothecated, that a new issue of bonds be authorized in such sums as the General Assembly shall find to be necessary, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, to run not exceeding ten years, bearing interest at eight per cent., the coupons to be receivable in all dues to the State, in denominations of $100 or more each. Such a security will command a home market, and it is hoped will inaugurate the domestication of our debt. Much surplus money in the State timid of investment in new enterprises might seek such a security, and the denomination of the bonds would present a rival security to the banks of deposit which pay interest to its depositors. I would respectfully suggest further, that all Trustees be authorized to invest fiduciary funds in these bonds by an act properly guarded. The negotiation of such a security would relieve the State from its present embarrassments, in respect to its hypothecated securities, and enable it to use its means for the future according to exigencies. Such an issue of bonds should be accompanied with an act, that the Auditor's warrants should no longer be received in payment of the taxes of the State. The funding of the warrants now outstanding would afford great relief to the present wants of the State. It is believed that the passed due coupons of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, together with the approaching January interest, can be funded in bonds of the State at ninety cents in the dollar, without cost or commission to the State. I earnestly recommend the passage of such acts as may be necessary to accomplish this adjustment of the outstanding interest. When it is remembered that the credit of the State fell with the failure to pay the interest on these bonds, and that they embrace the bulk of the unpaid interest of the State, it is believed that no measure can be adopted so well calculated to restore the credit of the State as the adjustment of this interest on terms satisfactory to the holders of the coupons."

## THE BALTIMORE OYSTER TRADE.

The oyster trade of Baltimore is represented to be suffering severely, with no prospect of an early improvement. The *Gazette* says: "The State has licensed upward of 500 vessels to engage in the catching and transportation of oysters, and probably not half that number are engaged in the work; and those which are at work complain that the low price of oysters precludes the possibility of a successful season. The difficulty grows out of the monetary irregularities. The packers being unable to realize money on their sales, will not go largely into business, and are now only filling special orders. Ordinarily, this trade amounts to several millions of dollars per year, and gives employment to thousands of persons, men and women; but now those engaged in the packing-houses have work only a part of the time, and many are entirely out of work. On Pratt street Wharf, the great depot of the oyster-vessels, men beg for work, but there is none to give them, those employed on the vessels which are at work holding fast to their positions at any price rather than lose their places. Those who have been engaged for years in receiving oysters state that they have never before seen such stagnation in the business. A number of the vessels have been laid up, their owners preferring to let them lie idle rather than enter a business which promises certain loss. Already oysters have sold down to fifty cents per bushel, and the same quality which last year readily brought seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel can now be bought for twenty-five and thirty cents."

## ASSAULT UPON A NEW-YORK PHYSICIAN.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, of Nov. 18, prints the following: "A letter from Loraine, in the northern part of this county, informs us of a violent and unprovoked attack made upon the person of Dr. Rosenberg, of New-York City, on Saturday night last, while a social entertainment was in progress at the residence of Mr. W. H. Seals, near Loraine. The Doctor, as our informant states, was beaten with a club in the hands of a Dr. Farmer, who, in company with another person, obtruded himself upon the company. Farmer was tried before Esquire Nelson, and in default of bail was sent to jail. Dr. Rosenberg's injuries are reported to be very severe."

# SOUTH AMERICA.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN BRAZIL—THE RIVER PLATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil,
Sunday, Oct. 26, 1873.

The war between the Government and the Bishops goes bravely on. A few months ago the *Republica* declared, in its usual terse style, that "two criminals would shortly appear for trial at the Bar of the Supreme Court—one, the Disembargador Vigueiro, charged with the crime of homicide, and the other, the Bishop of Pernambuco, with that of willful and persistent disobedience of the laws of his country." The prophecy has been fulfilled. The trial of the wretched disembargador is progressing amid the din of public execration, and that of the Bishop will soon commence.

### THE CASE OF THE BISHOP.

The final determination of the Government to bring the Bishop of Pernambuco to trial was made public in an order from the Minister of the Empire, under date of Sept. 27, 1873, to the Attorney of the Crown, directing that official, in the name of Don Pedro II., to draw up the indictment without further delay. It is needless to say that this act of the Government created no little excitement, not only among the Ultramontanes, who had of late been gaining fresh courage, but even among the Liberals and anti-infallibists. The silence in which the Government had submitted to the continued effrontery and audacious presumption of Don Vital—the apparent slowness shown in applying the declared principles and rule laid down in the decision of the 12th of June—had made the public a little skeptical as to the real purposes and sincerity of the Government; and all this, coupled with the well-known fact that Baron Penedo, the Brazilian Minister at London, had been directed to proceed at once to Rome and arrange, if possible, a concordat with the Holy See, had led many persons to firmly believe that no practical reforms, after all, were likely to immediately result from the pending struggle.

### SENTIMENT IN ROME.

And if this energetic act of Rio Branco's Ministry surprise both enemies and friends here at home, what must be the consternation it carries to the Papal hierarchy at Rome? That Protestant Germany, with its wonderful scientific advances, and great learning, should bid defiance to her pretensions, that even Catholic Austria and France, with their culture and refinement, should dispute and question them, might not, perhaps, be wondered at; but that a petty, half-civilized (so they call Brazil in Europe) country in South America should openly oppose them—this would seem too much.

### THE INDICTMENT.

In obedience to the Government order, the Crown Attorney presented the indictment of the Bishop on the 10th instant, and the comments by the press, both here and in the different provinces, have already been quite extensive. The Bishop is charged with having "declared formal war against the Imperial Government, the Criminal Code and the political Constitution of the Empire." His refusal to conform to the decision of the 12th of June is pronounced "scandalous;" and finally he is declared to have clearly incurred the penalties prescribed by articles 86, 96, 129, and sections 3, 4, 8 and 10 of article 16 of the Criminal Code of the Empire. Other articles of the Code have also, in his judgment, been violated, and so the cautious Attorney, not wishing to indicate without further instructions the final shape which the indictment shall take, "begs his Imperial Majesty will have the goodness to select" from among the articles he points out (articles 69, 81, 79, 142, and sections 1 and 7 of article 129) the ones upon which the trial shall rest. The Attorney for the Crown does not hesitate to declare, however, that the Bishop of Pernambuco has clearly violated articles 16, 86, 96 and 129 of the Criminal Code, and should the young prelate be convicted under any one of these, he would certainly have before him the prospect of a very respectable martyrdom, considering that this is only the XIXth instead of the XVIth century.

### POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE TRIAL.

Article 86 lays down the penalties for attempting to destroy any article or articles of the Constitution as imprisonment, with hard labor, for from three to twelve years; if the crime is consummated, imprisonment, with hard labor, for twenty years as the maximum, twelve as the medium, and six as the minimum. Article 96 sets the penalty for opposing or hindering in any way the effect of decisions by the moderative and executive powers which may be in conformity with the Constitution and the laws at imprisonment, with hard labor, for from four to sixteen years.

### THE BISHOP'S ATTITUDE.

The effect of this indictment upon the Bishop himself has only been to make him still more obstinate in his course of open and even defiant hostility to the Government. The same steamer that carried to Pernambuco the news of the Government's resolution brought back the intelligence that the Bishop had interdicted some ten or twelve more of the brotherhoods in his diocese. This was his reply to the imperial order directing him to be cited for trial before the Supreme Court here in Rio. Thus you will see that we are only at the commencement of the struggle, and, as the Bishop will not be in want of able defenders, whether at the Bar, in the Chambers, or in the press, the future offers much to whoever finds an interest in conning dusty tomes of theological lore or following expositions of Papal bulls and decrees.

### THE RIVER PLATE.

From the River Plate we continue to receive exciting news, and so badly have affairs progressed in the several rebellious provinces, notwithstanding repeated assurances of President Sarmiento's War Minister to the contrary, I fear that Lopez Jordan and his confederates are stronger than ever. Furthermore, complications are arising between the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments, owing to violation of their respective territories by armed bands, who unlawfully enter them; and, finally, Paraguay (it is said at the instigation of Brazil) demands that the Gran Chaco be left free. All this gives material for the press at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the papers do not hesitate to charge Brazil with nefarious plans for the injury of the Plate republics. Several articles have been republished here, and have already brought forth sharp rejoinders from the Ministerial journals. Brazil may not wish to go to war, and possibly she is only acting at this time upon the oft-quoted saying: "If you would have peace prepare for war;" but there are many persons (opponents of the present Ministry of course) who openly assert that Brazil is even now seeking for a pretext, and will not be much longer finding it either, for sundering her present apparently peaceful relations with the Argentine Confederation.

### A NOTABLE WEDDING.

As important events rarely occur in our limited American colony—unless it be the collapse of some "navigation company" or the transfer of a railway—I shall be warranted, perhaps, in making as much as possible of the recent marriage of our energetic Consul at this port—Col. Joseph M. Hinds, of Alabama—an event which has been for some time anticipated, and which finally took place on the 6th inst. The bride was one of the beautiful Misses Trillia, of Buenos Ayres, well known and much admired in social circles here. The marriage ceremony, which took place in the morning, was first performed at her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, and afterward at the English Church. The company afterward returned to the residence of Mr. Trillia, where a sumptuous breakfast awaited them. The "happy couple," however, could hardly wait to receive congratulations, and were soon well on their journey to the North.

TIRADENTES.

# BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

## THE PANIC IN TENNESSEE.

### ITS EFFECT UPON THE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE STATE—THE PROMISES OF THE FUTURE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

Thinking that the very commendable enterprise of THE TIMES in reporting specially as to the effect of the late panic upon the industrial and commercial interests of the country would be incomplete without a word from this portion of the South, I venture to give your readers such facts on the subject as I have been able by diligence to gather. East Tennessee is in a large sense the "smoke-house and granary" of a large portion of the South. A Southern orator, who came to this section in 1860-1 to induce our people to link their fortunes with the Confederacy, told them that the South could not get along without them, for, said he, "here the South has its smoke-house and granery." This is expressive of the relations between the two sections, and therefore our commercial and manufacturing interests depend largely upon the condition of the people south of us. When cotton is abundant and commands a good price, East Tennessee finds a ready market for all her grain, meats, and the products of her manufactories. The first condition is fortunately fulfilled, but whether the latter is to be, your cotton market reports in this issue will tell better than I can.

KNOXVILLE AS A COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

This is a more important commercial point than many of your readers are, perhaps, aware. The wholesale trade of Knoxville is very large, and yearly increasing. We have here, beyond all question, the largest jobbing-houses in all the South. We have enterprizing wholesale merchants representing every department of trade—dry goods, notions, hats and caps, hardware, boots and shoes, tobacco, drugs, groceries, and stoves, and tin-ware jobbers, supply the merchants of a large territory naturally tributary to this city. South-western Virginia, Southern Kentucky, Western North Carolina, Northern Georgia, and Alabama merchants draw their supplies largely from this city. The wholesale house of Cowan, McClung & Co. occupy exclusively for their own trade five floors of a magnificent storehouse 76 feet front by 140 deep. Their sales for the current year will exceed three million dollars. Messrs. Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, one of the very largest drug houses south of Baltimore or Cincinnati, with Messrs. Woodruff & Co., importers and jobbers of hardware, in which line their sales equal that of any other house in the South, and Messrs. R. S. Payne & Co., boots and shoes and hats and caps, and Messrs. Carpenter, Ross & Lockett and Coffin & Martin in groceries, represent, in their respective lines, houses that would be creditable to Cincinnati or St. Louis. These houses have about all sold their usual quantity of goods this Fall. In some particular lines of goods there has been a decrease in the demand, but their aggregate sales have not fallen far, if any, short of other seasons. Collections are harder to make, but even in this respect their worst fears have not been realized. As soon as remittances for produce shipped to the South come from the proceeds of cotton sales, the stringency of the money market will be relieved and trade in all departments improve. Fortunately, our merchants and traders are not largely in debt. The lessons of the war have not been forgotten, and our people trade cautiously. I believe we have been for years in a better position to stand such a crash as we are now experiencing than the overtraded far West.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The largest portion of our manufacturing is in iron. Aside from the mining interests, two-thirds of all the capital invested in East Tennessee in manufacturing is in producing and working iron. Wherever the iron mills are directly dependent upon the railroads, they are mostly closed. The furnaces are still making pig, and though not finding as good prices, or as ready demand as formerly, they are making it so cheap that they can afford to manufacture and hold. Not only are all our old furnaces in operation, but only the other day a new and very large furnace—the Oakdale, in Roane County—went into blast. Most of the stock of this company is held in New-York, Boston, and Hartford, and it must be gratifying to stockholders to know that President Whiting and Messrs. Potter and Allen, and their associates, have such satisfactory assurances as to the sale of their metal that, in face of the general stagnation in iron works, they put the blast into their fine new furnace. The furnaces of the Roane Iron Company at Rockwood, in the same county with Oakdale, are still at work, both stacks turning out their complement of pig. The delivery of ore and limestone at the stock-yard has ceased, but there is enough material on hand to last them several months. The rolling mill of the Roane Iron Company at Chattanooga has not been in operation for several weeks, so that about 200 men are out of employment. The new Wasson Car Works at the same point, though completed, and about ready for work, are idle.

The Knoxville Iron Company at this place has been making its annual repairs, but expects to resume work soon. Its nails and merchant bar-iron are sold principally in the South, and as soon as cotton money is put into circulation their trade will be active. The Knoxville car-wheel shops are working on short time. Their wheels, though of a superior quality, are not in demand. Most Southern railroads are cutting down in repairs and new cars for the present. Our sash and blind works of Burr & Terry and Craig & Bartlett are still working, though a reduction in time is expected next month. The shops of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company have resumed on short time and with a reduced force since the strike ended. These shops are quite extensive, doing all the repairs and work on their road, some 250 miles long.

The coal mines of Anderson and Campbell Counties are working on short time. By a judicious arrangement with the railroads of East Tennessee and Georgia, effected last Spring, these mines were able to ship all Summer with credit for their freights, so that their patrons in the South have a pretty fair supply of Winter coal on hand. The miners have enough to do on short time to supply the local demand in East Tennessee, which is annually increasing. Our coal trade is very extensive and growing, and one which brings into our section a great deal of money.

From this brief review it will be seen that we are not specially embarrassed by the panic. We feel it, as every other section does, but as yet we do not see that the Winter is to be as severe as in some other parts of the country. We had reason before the panic took place to expect a tight money market. Our wheat and fruit crops, which bring to our farmers the bulk of their money, were very short, so that they expected to be embarrassed. Our hogs are not as numerous as heretofore, but cattle and horses are more so. All in all, we hope to get through the Winter without much real suffering, and with a better prospect for 1874.

NORTHERN PERSONS COMING SOUTH.

As the cold Winter comes on in the North, very many persons are thinking favorably of the South for homes. Quite a number of Northern farmers are coming in, buying cheap farms, and quietly going to work to improve our system of farming. Substantial advances are made in this direction by our native farmers. There can be no doubt but that farming can be carried on more profitably here than in the North. The climate is more favorable. The Winters are milder, and many more weeks of out-door work can be done here than North. The *Weekly Chronicle*, which makes a specialty of giving information on this subject to Northern readers, is now daily receiving new subscriptions through its advertisement in THE WEEKLY TIMES, which they pronounce the best advertising medium they have yet found. All that is needed to make East Tennessee one of the most favored sections in all the country is better farming and more manufacturing, and help in these respects is gradually but constantly coming from the North and from Europe.

## WISCONSIN.

### AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT—THE FINANCIAL STORM WEATHERED—MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

Our recovery from the financial crash, which proved fatal to so many Eastern houses, has been much more rapid than was expected by the business men of this city during the dark days at the close of September. It is true our system of exchanges was completely paralyzed by the suddenness of the shock, and the supply of the circulating medium proved utterly inadequate to the wants of the grain trade, which was just then at flood-tide. But the banks soon rallied. The West was much better supplied with currency than usual, and confidence once restored, the movement of breadstuffs and produce eastward was fully as large as the capacity of our railway system permitted. Deposits at the banks improved rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing there is but little difference in favor of former seasons. Country collections have been uniformly good, taking into consideration the disturbances East, and debtors generally have discharged their obligations with commendable promptness and regularity. City merchants have found their receipts from the interior sufficient to meet all ordinary wants, and the result has been that the banks were at liberty to render all the necessary aid to the grain trade. The agricultural interest being in an unusually prosperous condition, of course, exerted a favorable influence on the manufacturers, whose wares are destined chiefly for the section of country accessible through our railway system, and the storm thus far has been weathered in excellent style, as the increased earnings of our principal roads indicate. The proofs of my statements relative to the prosperity of Milwaukee, and the country tributary to this market, you will find in the annexed tables showing the movement of flour and wheat, one of the principal sources of our wealth, since the 1st of September, or with the commencement of marketing the new crop, as compared with the same period last year:

*Receipts and shipments of flour and wheat at Milwaukee from the 1st of September to the 15th of November, in the years 1872 and 1873.*

RECEIPTS.

| Week Ending | Flour, bbls. 1873. | Flour, bbls. 1872. | Wheat, bushels. 1873. | Wheat, bushels. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 6 | 13,729 | 11,632 | 1,455,966 | 522,633 |
| Sept. 13 | 20,533 | 13,002 | 1,520,941 | 611,625 |
| Sept. 20 | 19,860 | 16,618 | 1,374,466 | 689,060 |
| Sept. 27 | 22,339 | 19,783 | 1,130,623 | 692,092 |
| Oct. 4 | 26,675 | 25,676 | 674,853 | 799,858 |
| Oct. 11 | 26,610 | 25,704 | 591,218 | 719,897 |
| Oct. 18 | 31,751 | 27,819 | 925,226 | 633,440 |
| Oct. 25 | 29,288 | 29,369 | 875,228 | 721,356 |
| Nov. 1 | 31,725 | 24,602 | 863,597 | 686,675 |
| Nov. 8 | 28,171 | 24,889 | 665,450 | 539,240 |
| Nov. 15 | 29,748 | 25,486 | 602,223 | 430,180 |
| Total | 280,420 | 242,183 | 10,679,771 | 6,976,086 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Flour, bbls. 1873. | Flour, bbls. 1872. | Wheat, bushels. 1873. | Wheat, bushels. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 6 | 26,416 | 12,370 | 1,236,224 | 582,357 |
| Sept. 13 | 36,232 | 22,494 | 1,880,844 | 615,682 |
| Sept. 20 | 32,715 | 22,645 | 1,284,344 | 555,589 |
| Sept. 27 | 35,937 | 27,948 | 771,395 | 565,730 |
| Oct. 4 | 31,960 | 33,064 | 529,040 | 653,864 |
| Oct. 11 | 39,723 | 30,097 | 1,113,818 | 571,384 |
| Oct. 18 | 35,874 | 48,584 | 688,925 | 678,897 |
| Oct. 25 | 41,247 | 34,533 | 1,044,012 | 283,465 |
| Nov. 1 | 47,675 | 33,884 | 669,871 | 804,784 |
| Nov. 8 | 37,735 | 34,001 | 721,055 | 520,604 |
| Nov. 15 | 44,431 | 34,790 | 460,834 | 433,723 |
| Total | 409,925 | 334,410 | 10,400,262 | 6,281,079 |

I have given the movement of breadstuffs by weeks to enable the reader to compare the volume of trade at different stages of the panic. The last week in September (ending the 27th) witnessed the principal depression in the trade, as will be seen by the sudden falling off in shipments eastward; while the receipts experienced the principal shock the first week in October, (ending the 4th,) though farmers' deliveries at way stations began to fall off seriously in September, but the accumulation at these points kept the railways fully employed. The second week in October (ending the 11th) witnessed the lightest movement west of Milwaukee, but after that period a steady season of prosperity resulted, and the excess over last year in the receipts is equivalent to 3,894,890 bushels wheat.

That our manufacturing interests have suffered somewhat must be admitted. A general, though not exceptive, shrinkage in values, together with the general feeling of distrust of the future, was accompanied by a universal desire to shorten sail and curtail expenses. While there has been no particular or marked reduction in the price of skilled labor as yet, it is not altogether improbable that such a result will follow during the coming Winter. A number of our manufacturers have reduced the hours of daily labor slightly—generally from ten to eight hours, with a corresponding reduction in wages. This arrangement has been cheerfully acquiesced in by the workmen, who are intelligent enough to see the necessity for such a step, in view of the decline in breadstuffs, provisions, and clothing. House-rent continues unchanged, but next Spring may work a change in that item also. Fuel has ruled rather higher than last season, say $1 per ton on coal. But if the present Winter should prove to be comparatively mild, which is not improbable, there will be a lighter consumption of fuel, and a general saving in this item of expense.

The jobbing trade has been of unusual volume this Fall, owing to the general prosperity of the agricultural regions and the consequent increased purchasing capacity of consumers. The panic, it is true, has checked business very materially, but merchants report their sales largely in excess of the same period last year, when the "epizootic" made a serious inroad upon the trade. Prices of wheat rule slightly lower than last year, but that is compensated to the producer by the increased yield, and he finds no difficulty in discharging promptly all maturing obligations.

On the whole the situation is quite encouraging as far as the North-west is concerned, and the recent financial disasters may be turned into blessings in disguise if they result in the needed check to the disposition to do a large business on a small capital, and render all classes more economical in their personal expenses. F.

## THE WILKESBARRE MINING INDUSTRY.

### BETTER REPORTS FROM THE COAL REGIONS—THE MINERS AT WORK—PAYMENTS IN CASH—ORDERS COMING IN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

This is a rich and rapidly-growing town, finely laid out in the midst of a valley whose beauty and productiveness are proverbial. The population is now fully 30,000, and, although located in one of the finest agricultural regions, the chief business of the people of the city and, in fact, of the whole valley is coal-mining. There are, however, a few other industries here, such as iron foundries, machine shops, and stores, mostly, however, dependent on the mines for their business. The one subject which occupies the entire thought and mind of every one in Wilkesbarre is coal, and nothing but coal. The conversation of every one turns upon it, more so now than in ordinary times, for in the present critical condition of business, every coal operator is anxious to know what his neighbor is doing, or proposes to do. It is gratifying to find that up to this period the financial troubles which so disastrously affected many other districts of Pennsylvania have not borne so hard on business in this region; and inasmuch as it is now generally believed that the worst has passed, there is no expectation of any further curtailment in operations. The prospect appears to be most encouraging. On every side I meet with the same expressed intention on the part of the operators to do all they can in order to keep miners and laborers to work at the mines and breakers, so that there may be no distress during the Winter. In many cases, although the orders coming to hand are small and scarcely sufficient to pay for keeping the mines open, yet such is the desire of the owners to help their men over the hard times before them that they are directing the opening up of new gangways, slopes, and openings for next year, works which can be of no immediate benefit, while they cost considerable money. On the other hand, there are some who have stopped all this kind of work and are confining their operations entirely to the raising of coal, which, by knocking off this extra labor, can be got out at so much less cost. Operators, however, have one and all made reductions in their mechanical force, such as carpenters, machinists, &c., and, as a general rule, have reduced the workings to about three-quarter time. The closing up of so many of the large iron foundries, rolling mills, and furnaces has, naturally, considerably affected the orders coming in; and instead of shipping lump coal, as heretofore, most of the collieries around here are breaking it up into stove and steam-boat sizes, which are sent to the large cities. It is argued here that this is the season when a greater demand exists for household consumption; and as the dealers in these cities have no stocks on hand, there must be a large demand constantly occurring, which will enable the mines to be operated through the Winter. The greater bulk of the trade of this region, too, lies with the merchants in New-York City and State. Orders, although small, are constantly being sent in, while collections or remittances are as a rule moderately prompt. Taking all things together, the outlook for the work-people is quite encouraging, and but little suffering, if any, is anticipated through the Winter. The men seem to be perfectly satisfied with this condition, and they are, as one of them said to me to-day, a good deal better off than many in the other regions.

The improved condition of the New-York money market has great effect in this, as in other places, and it is thought that it will not be long before money will once more be flowing into the local banks, and business will once more resume its ordinary course. The savings banks in this city have had large sums withdrawn from them, and the drawing still continues. It is calculated that not less than $3,000,000 has been taken out of these depositories by miners, laborers, and other workmen, which is now hoarded. Instances are given of miners who go to work in the mines every day with sums of money in their pockets varying from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. One curious feature about existing circumstances is that, although the miners have withdrawn their savings, and have been paid their wages regularly, yet they are refusing to pay the store-keepers. Up to the present all the companies and individual operators have paid wages in cash, and hope to continue to do so; but there is an openly-expressed opinion on the part of many that unless money becomes more plentiful they will, on next month's pay day, be able to pay only a part in cash and the remainder either in due-bills or store goods. It is said by the owners of mines that no reduction in the prices of coal will take place, for, rather than submit to lower prices, they would close the mines, and thus stop the production and supply, for the reason that any lower figure than that now obtained would not pay.

The largest coal operators in this region are the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, who employ in their various mines in this neighborhood nearly five thousand men. All these collieries are working three-quarters time, without any reduction in wages. The monthly pay-roll amounts to $175,000. The Lucerne Coal and Iron Company have two mines working, the other three having been closed for some considerable time, and have now some six hundred men at work. These mines are running full time. Payments are in cash, and no reduction has been made in the tariff. The River Side Coal Company are operating two collieries and employ 400 men. They are making full time, but the laborers outside have been reduced some ten to twelve per cent. in their wages. Payments are in cash. The Susquehanna Coal Company have four mines in work and employ nearly 2,000 hands. Their pay-roll amounts to nearly $50,000 per month. The men are paid part cash and the balance in goods from the store. The mines are running on three-quarters time. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are running their mines on three-quarters time also. They employ 800 men and pay them cash. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, whose mines are at Newport and Plymouth, employ between 3,000 and 4,000 men and boys, and are working three-quarters time. The Franklin Coal Company employ 200 men, and are working three-quarters time; payments are made in cash. A. J. Davis & Co., of Warrior Run, are also making only three-quarters time, and employ about 150 hands. H. B. Hillman & Son employ 100 men in their mine, work three-quarters time, and pay cash. The Wilkesbarre and Seneca Lake Coal Company have 150 men working for them in their colliery, and are running on the same conditions as the above. It is expected that all the mines will be closed during the latter part of December for repairs, but will resume operations on the 1st of January.

### EFFECT OF THE NAVAL PREPARATIONS ON COAL MINING—ANTICIPATIONS OF A LIVELY DEMAND FOR ANTHRACITE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

The principal topic of conversation here to-day was the Virginius affair and the possible complications likely to arise therefrom with Spain. The receipt of a dispatch this morning setting forth the fact that the Government had purchased 20,000 tons of anthracite coal, was looked upon as a good omen for the coal operators, especially as it was stated in the same communication that this was merely a first installment of purchases yet to be made. It was considered that as it had been decided to put into commission the whole of the iron-clad fleet there would be such an increased demand for anthracite coal as would probably keep all the mines in full operation throughout the Winter, and that these vessels being once commissioned they would be kept so for some considerable time. As their consumption of coal is very large, the result would necessarily be to improve the condition of the mining business throughout the country. Senator Sumner's letter was freely commented upon, but the general feeling in this district is decidedly adverse to the arguments and sentiments contained in it, and there is no disguising the fact that a brush with Spain would be greatly approved of by the inhabitants of this section.

The general outlook here to-day has assumed a more hopeful appearance than ever, in view of the fact that the wages of the miners are to be paid wholly in cash to-morrow, and not part paper, as was feared would be the case in the instance of the larger companies, owing to their difficulty in procuring currency. This difficulty has to a certain extent been overcome by the improved tone noticed in the New-York money market, and the increased facilities thereby afforded for financial operations. It is expected that large sums of money will again be deposited in the banks.

Among the storekeepers business appears to be extremely dull, and they all complain that where they have given credit their customers fail to pay their accounts. They say, too, that it is well known that their debtors have the money in their possession, but that they take advantage of the times and prefer rather to hoard it up than to part with it. The dry-goods stores are doing next to nothing at present, although in the first fright of the panic they did a better business than before, owing to the fact that a large class of individuals who withdrew their deposits from the savings banks were induced to purchase stocks of all kinds of dry goods and clothing, in order, as it seemed, to have a stock of such articles in hand should more adverse times overtake them. It was also supposed that many of the women, who were usually the custodians of the family purse, finding themselves suddenly with large sums of money in their pockets, could not resist the temptations to procure what they considered bargains. In this way hundreds of pieces of goods were bought, for which the purchasers could have no earthly use for for many months to come. In several instances, miners' and laborers' wives bought stocks of white linen and cotton sufficient to last them for many years. At the present time, prices are very considerably reduced, but for all that, sales are very small. There is for all this a hopeful feeling pervading all classes, and better times are looked for with the turn of the year.

## AN IRON SAFE ON FIRE.

An alarm of fire was caused in Baltimore, a day or two ago, by a heavy volume of smoke being found issuing from an old iron safe in the book store of Armstrong & Berry. Policeman Rinehart, with the assistance of others, removed the safe to the basement, and after great difficulty the doors of the safe were broken open with crowbars, and the fire was put out by one of the fire-extinguishers of the Salvage Corps. The safe had been placed near a stove in the store, the heat from which set the combustible material on the inside on fire. The affair caused considerable excitement at the time, and the opinion was expressed that the safe was not by any means a genuine Salamander.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union... 61
500 do.......c. 61¼
900 do.......c. 61¼
100 do.......... 61⅜
600 do.......... 61⅜
300 do.......... 61⅝
1100 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61¾
200 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61⅞
500 do.......... 62
700 do.......... 62⅛
700 do.......... 62⅜
3100 do.......... 62¼
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 88
100 do.......... 88¼
200 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......... 88¼
100 do.......s3. 88¼
100 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......b3. 88½
100 do.......... 88⅝
100 do.......c. 88½
300 do.......... 88½
100 do.......c. 88¾
400 Pacific Mail.... 28
200 do.......... 27⅞
200 do.......... 28
200 Lake Shore...... 69
100 do.......s3. 69⅛
200 do.......... 69
1100 do.......... 68⅞
100 do.......b3. 69
600 do.......c. 69¼
300 do.......... 69⅛
300 do.......c. 69⅛
100 Union Pacific.... 21
1000 do.......... 20⅞
100 do.......... 20⅜
400 do.......s3. 20⅞
200 do.......... 20⅞
200 do.......... 20⅞
100 do.......... 20⅞
100 do.......b3. 20⅞
200 do.......b3. 21
900 do.......... 21
100 do.......c. 21
200 do.......... 20⅞
200 do.......b3. 20⅞
100 Rock Island..... 88⅜
100 do.......c. 88⅛

300 North-western.. 42¾
100 do.......c. 42⅞
400 do.......... 43
100 do.......b3. 43⅜
200 Tol. & Wab..... 41⅝
100 do.......c. 41¼
100 do.......... 41¼
100 do.......... 41½
400 do.......... 41⅝
200 do.......... 41⅝
100 do.......b3. 41⅜
100 Han. & St. Jos.. 22½
300 Ohio & Miss..... 24¾
400 do.......... 24½
200 do.......... 24¼
900 do.......... 24
1000 do.......... 23⅞
300 do.......... 23¾
400 do.......... 23⅝
800 do.......... 23⅝
2500 do.......... 23⅝
1000 do.......... 23⅞
200 do.......... 24
700 do.......... 24¼
100 do.......b3. 24¼
500 do.......... 24½
200 do.......... 24½
500 do.......... 24
300 do.......... 23⅞
700 do.......... 23⅞
400 St. Paul........ 30½
400 do.......... 30⅝
100 do.......... 31
200 C., C. & I. C..... 21
100 do.......c. 21¼
300 do.......... 21¼
100 do.......... 21⅝
100 do.......c. 21⅝
200 do.......... 21⅜
300 do.......... 21⅜
300 do.......... 21⅜
100 do.......... 21⅜
100 do.......c. 21¼
700 do.......... 21⅛
200 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......b3. 21⅝
100 do.......s3. 21⅛
100 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......... 21⅛
200 do.......... 21

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new....b. c. 112½
10,000 U.S.6s,Cur..c. 109¼
$6,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65, b. c..... 109

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 8½
700 Missouri 6s.... 87
1,000 Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo. Issue. 84
1,000 N.Y. St. 7s,B.R.104
5,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 50½
2,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83. 87
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. 99
3,000 Union Pac. 1st. 76¾
2,000 do.......... 77
2,000 Union P.10s,In. 56½
2,000 do.......... 56¾
6,000 do.b.c.,s3. 57
2,000 Tol.& Wab.1st, St. L. Div.... 82
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 90¼
10,000 do.......... 90
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st, n.101
6,000 O.&Miss.C.S.F. 88
1,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91
1,000 St.L. & Iron M. 2d........b. c. 70½
3,000 Ill.& So. Io.1st. 80
3,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st101½
2,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La.C. Div.... 84
3,000 A.& T.H. 2d Pf. 83
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24¼
2,000 Tol.,P.&W.1st, East. Div.... 71⅞
1,000 C.,C.C.& I. 1st. 96
1,000 Del.,L.&W.1st. 99
5 Am. Ex. Bank..... 101
50 Phoenix Bank.... 91
10 Fourth Nat. Bank 92½
5 do.......... 92
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 28¼
200 do.....b. c. 28¼
100 do.......... 28
200 do.......... 27½
300 do.......... 27¾
200 do.......... 27¾
200 do.......... 27⅝
1000 West. U. T...b. c. 62¼
100 do.......... 62¼
100 do.......... 62⅜
300 do.......... 62⅛
200 do.......... 62¼
200 do.......... 62
300 do.......... 61⅞
200 do.......c. 61⅞
500 do.......... 61¾
300 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61⅞
400 do.......... 61½
200 do.......... 61⅝
700 do.......... 61¼
400 do.......... 61¼
100 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 61⅛
700 do.......... 61
400 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 61
1300 do.......... 61½
300 do.......... 61⅛
800 do.......c. 61¼
1000 do.......... 61
500 do.......c. 61
200 do.......... 61
700 do.......... 60⅞
800 do.......... 61
400 do.......... 60¾
200 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 61
1100 do.......... 61⅛
100 do.......s3. 61¼
700 do.......c. 61½
200 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......... 61⅝
900 do.......... 61⅞
300 do.......... 62
1100 do.......... 61⅞
25 American Ex.b.c. 58½
100 N.Y.C.& H...b.c.,c. 88¾
500 do.......c. 88¼
100 do.......... 88¼
200 do.......... 88
1500 do.......... 88
100 do.......... 88
600 do.......s3. 88
300 do.......... 87⅞
1300 do.......... 87⅞
300 do.......c. 88
400 do.......... 88
100 do.......... 88⅛
500 do.......... 88⅛
100 do.......... 88½
200 do.......... 88⅜
700 do.......... 88¼
500 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......b3. 88½
100 do.......... 88⅜
500 do.......... 88⅛
1200 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......... 88¼

100 Erie........b. c. 43½
100 Panama......b. c. 84½
10 do.......... 85
10 Illinois Central.... 95
200 Clev. & P. Gd. b. c. 79½
800 St. L.,K.C.& N.Pf. 28¼
15 Sixth av. R...... 145
200 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 69
100 do.......... 68⅞
1900 do.......... 68¾
1100 do.......... 68⅝
200 do.......... 68⅝
100 do.......c. 68⅝
600 do.......... 68⅜
100 do.......... 68⅝
100 do.......... 68⅝
300 do.......... 68⅝
100 do.......... 68⅝
700 do.......... 68⅝
200 do.......... 68½
100 do.......c. 68¾
300 do.......... 68⅞
300 do.......... 69
300 do.......... 68⅞
100 do.......b3. 69
1600 do.......... 69
100 Union Pac.....b. c. 20⅞
200 do.....c., s3. 20⅝
800 do.......... 20⅝
800 do.......... 20½
1500 do.......... 20⅜
100 do.......b3. 20⅜
200 do.......s3. 20½
200 do.......... 20⅜
100 do.......b3. 20⅜
100 do.......s3. 20⅜
200 do.......... 20⅜
400 do.......... 20⅜
200 do.......... 20⅜
12 New-Jer. Cen..... 92¼
10 do.......b. c. 92¼
100 do.......... 91⅝
200 do.......... 92
100 P., Ft.W.& C. G'd. 88
100 Chi. & N. W....b. c. 42⅞
500 do.......... 42⅜
100 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅜
75 do.......... 42¼
300 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 42
400 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 42¼
300 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅜
100 do.......c. 42¼
15 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 84
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 88
100 do.......... 87⅝
100 do.......... 87¼
100 do.......... 88
40 Del., L. & West.... 91¼
60 do.......... 91⅛
100 do.......b. c. 91¼
200 do.......... 91
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 30⅜
500 do....b. c., s3. 30⅜
200 do.......s3. 30½
200 do.......s3. 30½
100 do.......... 30⅜
100 do.......... 30¼
100 do.......b3. 30¼
100 do.......... 30½
300 do.......c. 30⅜
25 Chic. & Alton..... 92
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 41½
300 do.......... 41
200 do.......... 40⅞
100 do.......... 41
200 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......... 41¼
300 do.......... 41⅜
100 do.......... 41⅜
100 do.......... 41
100 do.......... 41⅛
30 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 124¾
100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 27¼
400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 23⅞
600 do.......... 23⅝
100 do.......... 23⅝
500 do.......... 23⅝
300 do.......... 23⅝
1000 do.......... 23⅝
1400 do.......... 23⅝
300 do.......... 23⅞
35 Ohio & Miss. Pf.... 55
15 do.......... 58
100 do.......b. c. 58½
100 do.......... 57½
100 do.......... 58
100 do.......... 57½
400 Col., C. & I. C. b. c. 21
600 do.......... 21¼
100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 22
100 Mariposa L. & M... 6
200 Con. Coal.....b. c. 43½
100 do.......... 44

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......2¼. 114
2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81......b. c. 114⅛
13,000 do.......2¼. 114⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......c. 108⅞
5,000 do.......... 109
13,000 do.......2¼. 108¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......2¼. 110
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...2¼. 112½
$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 112⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......2¼. 113½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 114¼
80,000 do.......2¼. 114¼
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68. 114
5,000 do.......2¼. 114¼
15,000 U. S. 10-40 R......2¼. 108¼
50,000 U. S. Currency 6s.....b. c. 109¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Un. Tel.... 61¾
300 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
600 do.......... 61¾
100 do.......... 61⅝
300 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
1800 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......b3. 62
500 do.......... 62
400 do.......... 61⅞
700 do.......... 61⅝
500 do.......... 61⅝
300 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
400 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61½
100 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅜
200 do.......... 61⅞
1700 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......b3. 61¾
100 do.......... 61⅝
3500 do.......... 61⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 27¾
100 do.......... 28
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 88¼
500 do.......... 88⅜
200 do.......... 88⅜
300 do.......... 88½
100 do.......... 88⅜
200 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......... 88¼
100 Lake Shore...... 68⅞
600 do.......... 68⅞
400 do.......... 68¾
1800 do.......... 68⅝
200 do.......... 68⅞
300 do.......... 68⅞
100 do......s30. 68⅞
400 do.......... 69⅛
100 do.......b3. 69¼
200 do.......... 69
100 do.......... 69⅛
100 do.......b3. 69⅛
100 do.......... 69⅛
300 do.......... 69⅛
100 do.......... 69⅛
200 do.......... 69⅜
800 do.......... 69⅛
400 do.......s3. 69⅛
300 do.......... 69⅛
200 do.......... 69⅛
700 do.......... 69⅛
100 Rens. & Sar..... 97
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 22
200 do.......... 22½
100 do.......... 22¼

500 Union Pacific.... 20⅞
800 do.......... 21
200 do.......c. 21
100 do......b15. 21
100 do.......... 21
400 do.......s3. 21⅛
200 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 20⅞
150 Pittsburg....... 79½
5 North-western.... 42¾
200 do.......... 42¾
300 do.......c. 42½
200 North-west. Pf.... 63¼
100 do.......... 63½
100 St. Paul........ 30¾
100 do.......... 30½
700 Ohio & Miss..... 24
100 do.......... 24
100 do.......s3. 23⅞
100 do.......... 23⅞
300 do.......... 23⅞
300 do.......... 23⅞
400 do.......... 23⅞
100 do.......b3. 24
100 do.......... 24
200 do.......... 24⅛
100 do.......... 23⅞
600 do.......... 23⅞
800 do.......... 23⅞
300 do.......... 23⅞
100 do.......c. 23⅞
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.... 58
100 Tol. & Wab.....c. 41½
100 do.......... 41½
100 do.......c. 41½
100 do.......b3. 41¼
200 do.......... 41½
300 C., C. & I. C..... 21½
200 do.......... 21⅝
300 do.......... 21⅝
600 do.......... 21⅝
500 do.......... 21⅝
100 do.......... 21⅝
200 do.......... 21⅝
600 do.......... 22
100 do.......b3. 22¼
200 do.......b5. 22¼
100 do.......... 22¼
200 do.......... 21¾
300 do.......... 22⅛
25 Rock Island...... 88
100 do.......... 88⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 M. & S.P.B.b.c. 99½
2,000 U. P. 7s,L. G. 69½
1,000 St.L. & I.M.2d. 71
20,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 88
3,000 D. L. & W. 1st.100
10 Bk. State of N. Y.107
50 Cen. Nat. Bk.b.c. 59½
20 Cen. C. of Md.b.c. 44½
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 61¾
200 do.......... 61⅝
1800 do.......... 61⅝
1800 do.......... 61⅝
800 do.......... 61½
300 do.......... 61⅝
1200 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
700 do.......... 61¼
100 Mar. L. & Min..... 6
500 P. M. S. S.Co.b10. 28⅛
300 do.......... 28
300 do.......b.c. 27⅝
200 do.......s3. 27¾
100 do.......b10. 27¾
420 N. Y. C. & H....b.c. 88¼
100 do.......b4. 88¼
100 do.......... 88¼
100 do.......... 88⅜
100 do.......s3. 88⅛
800 do.......c. 88
600 do.......... 87⅞
60 Harlem R......s3. 113
400 do.......b.c. 112½

100 Mich. Cen. R..... 78
100 L. S. & M. So....b.c. 69⅛
100 do.......... 69⅛
200 do.......b3. 69⅛
800 do.......... 69¼
400 do.......s3. 69¼
500 do.......... 69⅛
100 do.......... 69¼
100 do.......... 69⅛
100 Panama R......b.c. 81
200 do.......... 79½
100 do.......s60. 78
100 do.......... 78
300 Un. Pac. R.....b.c. 20⅞
200 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 21
1800 do.......... 20⅞
200 Cle. & P. G'd.b.c. 80
100 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 42½
27 do.......... 41
100 N. J. Cen. R..... 91½
5 do.......... 92
100 M. & St. P. R....b.c. 30⅜
100 M. & S. P. Pf....b.c. 54
100 T., W. & W.....b.c. 41½
300 do.......... 41¼
100 Del., L. & W....b.c. 90¾
20 do.......b60. 92
100 N.Y., N. H. & H... 124½
1200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 23⅞
700 do.......... 24
100 Chi. & Alt......b.c. 93
100 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 21⅝
100 do.......b3. 21¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5000 Mor. & Essex 1st.101¼
25 Del. & Hudson...107
100 Western Union... 61⅛
600 do.......... 61¼
1400 do.......... 61
400 do.......s3. 61
400 do.......... 60⅞
300 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 60⅞
900 do.......... 60⅞
1000 do.......... 60⅞
1200 do.......... 61
500 do.......... 60⅞
400 do.......... 60⅞
1000 do.......... 60⅞
1100 do.......... 60⅞
2600 do.......... 60⅞
2000 do.......... 60⅝
600 do.......... 60⅝
1100 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......b3. 60⅝
500 do.......... 60⅝
400 do.......... 60⅝
400 do.......... 60⅝
100 Panama........ 79
100 do.......... 79¼
400 Lake Shore...... 68⅞
100 do.......s3. 68⅞
500 do.......s3. 68¾
500 do.......... 68¾
400 do.......... 68¾
100 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
100 do.......... 68½
500 do.......... 68½
400 do.......... 68½
100 do.......b3. 68¾
100 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
200 do.......... 68¾
200 do......b30. 68¾

100 Pacific Mail....c. 27⅜
200 do.......... 27½
500 do.......... 28
200 do.......... 27⅞
300 Union Pacific.... 20¾
900 do.......... 20⅝
1000 do.......... 20⅝
300 do.......... 20⅝
100 North-western.... 42
100 do.......... 41⅞
400 do.......... 42
100 do.......... 42¼
200 do.......... 42
300 N. Western Pf.... 63½
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 87⅞
100 do.......... 87⅞
800 do.......... 87⅞
920 do.......... 88
1000 do.......... 87⅞
200 do.......s3. 87⅞
100 do.......... 88
200 do.......s3. 88
100 St. Paul........ 30½
100 do.......... 30¼
100 do.......... 30⅜
300 Toledo & Wab.... 41
100 do.......... 41⅛
500 do.......... 41¼
100 do.......... 41¼
200 do.......... 40⅞
300 do.......... 41
500 do.......... 41
200 Ohio & Miss..... 23⅞
100 do.......s3. 24
400 do.......... 24
200 do.......... 24⅛
600 do.......... 24¼
200 do.......... 24¼
33 Morris & Essex.... 89¼
100 do.......... 89½
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 22¼
100 C., C. & I. C..... 21⅝
100 do.......... 21¼
100 do.......... 21¼
100 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......... 21⅛
400 do.......... 21¼

FRIDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold ran up from 109 to 110⅜ ₱ cent. to-day on the Madrid dispatches of this morning. On easier Exchange, however, the sales reacted about the close of business to 110⅛ ₱ cent. Bills on London, 60 days, fell to 97¼ @97½ ₱ cent., (old reckoning 106¾ @107 ₱ cent.,) after starting off this morning at 97½ @ 97¾ ₱ cent. The sight rate was also weaker 98¾ @99 ₱ cent.—or by the old reckoning 108¼ @108½ ₱ cent. The more serious aspect of the Madrid news was not altogether believed in by the Street, and the later telegrams from Washington do not bear out the story of the withdrawal of Mr. Sickles. The situation, however, is deemed sufficiently grave, in connection with the prevailing popular sentiment on the question, to encourage the *Bulls* in the Gold Room to speculate for a rise.

The Brokers of the Stock Exchange, particularly of the speculative cliques, found more trouble in borrowing Money than on yesterday, and it looked near the close of Bank hours as though some of the parties to the great rise of Wednesday and Thursday had rather overloaded themselves. There was a bonus over 7 ₱ cent. bid for the use of Money, and to turn stocks for the day, which is never a good sign for a substantial movement for the rise. The Banks, as a rule, are showing a liberal spirit to their mercantile dealers, where they have sound paper to present for discount. The Railroads West are showing a better traffic in November than was looked for, after the first effects of the panic. The St. Paul Road gained $30,668 the first two weeks, and the Rock Island and Illinois Central Roads are doing rather better than last year.

There was considerable feverishness on the Share speculation after 12 o'clock, and the fluctuations were in some instances, 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Telegraph and the Western Roads. Panama suffered from the Cuban question, and sold down to 78 ₱ cent. Harlem, on the other hand, was firm, and advanced to 112½ ₱ cent. The Railroad Mortgages, on increasing orders at the Exchange Board, were generally higher, and the Public Funds of the United States were also firmer. At 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Railroads and Telegraph were rather steadier at the very close.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 21.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 109½ | 109½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 109½ | 110¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 114 | 114¼ |
| American Gold | 109 | 110⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 107 | 106⅞ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 88¼ | 87⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 88¼ | 88⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 28 | 27⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 30⅞ | 30¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24⅞ | 24⅜ |
| Western Union | 61¼ | 60½ |
| Erie | 43¾ | 43 |
| Union Pacific | 20⅞ | 20⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 68⅞ | 68¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 41¼ | 41 |
| Harlem | 110¾ | 112 |
| North-west | 42⅝ | 41⅞ |

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....114
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....114⅝
5-20 reg., '62....108¼
5-20 coup., '62....109
5-20 reg., '64....108⅝
5-20 coup., '64....110
5-20 reg., '65....108½
5-20 coup., '65....110¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....111⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....112⅝
5-20 reg., '67....112⅞
5-20 coup., '67....114¼
5-20 reg., '68....113
5-20 coup., '68....113⅝
10-40 reg....108¼
10-40 coup....108½
5s, coup., '81....109½
6s, currency....109¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs. 81
Erie 1st, Ext.... 98
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 94
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 91¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 92½
Long Dock bds.... 90⅝
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds. 97
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. 90
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 91
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82..107
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 106¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 91¼
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c. 99
C. & Tol. S. F.... 99
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 94
C., P. & A., Old bds. 93
C., P. & A. New bds. 88
Det., Mon. & Tol. Bs. 95
Buf. & Erie New bs. 89
L. Shore Div. bds.... 85
L. Shore Con. C. bds. 81
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95
Cen. Pac. Gold bds. 91½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 78¾
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 69½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 57
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75..100
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 82
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 67
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 96
Chi. & N. W. C. bds. 87
Chi. & N.W. Ext. bds. 80
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 95
C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 80½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 85
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 74
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 97
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 97
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 96¼
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.... 90
Tol. & W. 2d.... 82½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds 68
T. & W. Cons. Conv. 70
Gt. W. 2d, '93.... 75
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 80
Galena & Chi. 2d.... 90
Chi., R. I. & Pac....101¼
Mor. & Essex 1st....100¾
Mor. & Essex 2d.... 96¼
N. J. Cen. 1st, New.101
N. J. So. 1st 7s.... 40½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..101¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 97¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 86
Clev. & P. C. S. F.... 88
Cleve. & P. 3d.... 95
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 88
Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 86
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 79
St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 91
St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 70
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 101½
M. & St. P. 7s, Gd. R. D. 73
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D. 84
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D 70½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 75
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 71
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 91⅝
Joliet & Chi. 1st....102
Col., Chi. & I. 1st.... 79¼
Col., Chi. & I. 2d.... 60
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 71
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 24
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 70

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 21.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 97 | |
| City 6s, new | 101⅞ | 102 |
| Camden and Amboy | 114 | 114½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 89½ | 89⅝ |
| Reading | 105 | 105⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 57½ | 57¾ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 40 | 40½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 18 | 18¼ |
| Northern Central | 39 | 40 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 27 | 27⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 86½ | 87 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad scrip | 93 | |

The Ohio and Mississippi Company have declared their Preference Dividend (for $4,000,000 Preferred Stock) *payable in Scrip;* the Scrip redeemable in 1875. This had an unfavorable effect on the Common Stock, of which 200,000 shares of the nominal par of $20,000,000 are outstanding. The sales of the Common Stock to-day were quite large.

The Erie Company will pay the December Coupons on their own Fifth Mortgage and on the Long Dock Mortgage. Provision is also made for the interest on the Buffalo and Erie (leased line) due on First Mortgage, Dec. 1. As this Mortgage has been extensively counterfeited, the genuine or original Bonds must be presented at No. 9 Nassau street for verification, with the December Coupons.

The American Express Company pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of $3 ₱ share Jan. 2.

The December Coupons on the Bonds of the Dry Dock and Battery Road will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand street.

Mr. H. G. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the December Coupons on the Bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and of the Cario and Texas Roads.

The dissolution of the old firm of Commission Brokers, of the Stock Exchange, of Messrs. George & Samuel Brown, is announced on account of the retirement from business of Mr. Samuel Brown. The new house, by the accession of Mr. B. B. Brown, goes on as Messrs. Brown, Goul & Brown.

Attention is directed to the active Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds advertised for every Wednesday and Saturday by the Messrs. Muller.

The following return of traffic on the St. Paul Road are from the Office of the Company, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, (ten months and two weeks:)

| Earnings. | 1872. | 1873. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $3,981,132 33 | $5,527,320 64 | $1,546,188 31 |
| Passengers | 1,580,348 56 | 1,673,969 24 | 93,620 68 |
| Mails, express, &c. | 532,657 09 | 613,562 08 | 80,904 99 |
| Total | $6,094,137 98 | $7,814,851 96 | $1,720,673 98 |

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,223,422; amount marketed, $967,976.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. first bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 first bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota first bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City first bonds.
Canada Southern first bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland bonds.
Dayton and Michigan first bonds.
Cincinnati and Indiana first bonds.
Iowa Central first bonds.
South-side Railroad, of Long Island, first bonds.
Mississippi Central first and second bonds.
Jefferson Railroad guaranteed first bonds.
New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga first bonds.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark first bonds.
Illinois City and County registered bonds, and miscellaneous bonds and stocks generally.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND SECURITIES at auction every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY as usual, or on any other day required on one day's notice. BOTH PARTNERS will give their personal attention to such sales, and at rates of commission satisfactory to the sellers.

☞ SECURITIES PURCHASED FOR CASH OR 60 DAYS. Sales (by order court) at auction.
R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 24.—Nos. 288, 88, 30, 112, 115, 119, 120, 121.

MARINE COURT—For Non-Enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders—Held by Gross and Joachimsen, J. J.—Heiske, Respondent, vs. Ludwig, Appellant; Oakes, Respondent, vs. Clayton, Appellant; Muarie, Respondent, vs. Brown, Appellant; Goodfield, Respondent, vs. Benning, Appellant; Albon, Respondent, vs. Arnship, Appellant; Fleischman, Respondent, vs. Wertge, Appellant; Folhemus, Respondent, vs. Rogert, Appellant; Sprague, Respondent, vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, Appellant; Swenson, et al., Respondent, vs. Reasonson, Appellant; Main, Respondent, vs. Hass, Appellant; McDougan, Respondent, vs. Klein, Appellant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Merino vs. Field; order granted.

The People, &c., Rosenthal, vs. Schmitt et al.; orders granted.

Thomas K. McConnell vs. Josephine A. McConnell; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Appleton vs. Bowles; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of the application of the appointment of a special guardian, and for sale of interest of James Albright, Jr., et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

*By Judge Fancher.*

The People, &c., Tracy, vs. Green; motion for mandamus denied.

The People ex rel. Palmer vs. Green; the relator has a remedy, for which reason mandamus is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Dodge vs. Anderson; order granted denying plaintiff's motion for leave to discontinue without costs, &c.

Norton vs. Ward; motion denied on payment of $10 costs, cause to go on December Calendar, &c.

Ninth National Bank vs. Dodge et al.; order amending summons and complaint.

First National Bank of Richmond, Md., vs. Jay Cooke et al.; motion to set aside summons and complaint denied, plaintiff forthwith to file a bond, &c.; order entered.

McLaughlin vs. Work et al.; May vs. Franke et al.; orders granted.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Giles vs. Austin; stenographer's minutes and exhibits on both sides should be sent to the Judge before whom the trial was had.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Dougherty vs. Dougherty; reference ordered.

Brennan vs. Cassidy; application granted.

Shorter vs. Sanger; prisoner discharged.

Hogg vs. Rador; same decision.

Siegel vs. Nichols; default opened on payment of costs of motion and of term.

Booth vs. Stokes; application granted.

Goniet vs. Trimble; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.*

CITY ADVERTISING.

*John B. Fassit, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover $6,620 for the publication in *The Daily Register* an advertisement to the owners of lands sold in September, 1871, for unpaid taxes and assessments, in relation to their right of redemption. The Controller refused to pay on the ground that the publisher of the paper had a contract to publish all official notices of the Corporation for one year, for the gross sum of $9,500, and that the work for which the present claim is made was embraced in that contract. On behalf of plaintiff it was contended that this work was not embraced within the contract, the pay therefor coming out of the property-owners, and not out of the general funds of the City; that before publishing the notice, Gen. Owens, the publisher, had an interview with the Controller, in which the former refused to publish the notice unless he was paid outside the contract at the rate of twenty cents a line; that the Controller said, if he (Owens) did not publish them, he (the Controller) would publish them in one of the daily journals and charge the cost against the original contract; that subsequently the publisher received a note from the Controller, directing him to publish the advertisement, and he did so, understanding such order to have been made upon an acceptance of his terms by the Controller, and claims that such was the legal effect. For the Controller it was claimed, in reference to this last point, that the intent of his order was that plaintiff should go on and publish the notice under his contract, and not as matter for which extra pay could be claimed. Judge Curtis submitted the case to the jury on the sole question whether a special contract had been made in reference to the publication of this notice, but as the question whether the advertisement was included in the original contract was argued before the jury, they seemed to think that that question also was a legitimate one for their determination. They therefore sent from the jury-room for the original act and contract, and after some deliberation found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount. Tremain, Tyler, and Patterson for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Parker for defendant.

## THE AID TO MEMPHIS.

Mayor Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., has issued a circular explaining the condition of the surviving sufferers from the effects of the recent prevalence of yellow fever in that city. He says:

"If I could I would express in fitting terms how deeply the hearts of the people of Memphis have been stirred by the outpouring, from every direction, of kindness, seemingly without bound or stint, evidenced by loving hands—outstretched, open, filled—with ready means of aid and comfort for our suffering poor. To say that our people thank you—people of all classes; those esteemed rich and the passably well off both now unusually cramped for means, as well as the poor and needy—is but poorly to express the sentiments all feel toward you and sympathizing friends in every quarter of our common country. The terrible scourge has about ceased, but has left with us a large number of destitute people, mostly women and children, who have lost the labor-staff on which they leaned—the earners of their means of living having ceased to labor longer on earth—and the City of Memphis must provide ways and means to carry these destitutes (there are more than a thousand of them) through the Winter. As fast as it can be done work will be found for all that can, in any way, labor; in the meantime the funds, provisions, and other material, so generously placed in our hands by your community and others, will be economically and judiciously used to relieve those entitled to relief, and no others. We are now perfecting an organization, to act in conjunction with the city authorities, to dispense the bounty placed at our disposal. As soon as may be we shall formally advise all that have contributed fully of what we have done and of what we purpose to do, having no doubt but that we shall render a satisfactory account of our stewardship. We hope our means are sufficient, but the burden is heavy."

## WRECKS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Statistics prepared by Collector Russell, of Boston, show that on an average five vessels have been wrecked weekly in Massachusetts Bay during the ten years ending June 30, 1873. The number of total wrecks in that period was 402, and the partial wrecks 1,824, making the entire disasters 2,226. The tonnage of the total wrecks amounted to [illegible] 495 99, while the tonnage of the partial wrecks footed up $366,258 61, or a grand total tonnage of $455,754 60. An effort is being made by Mr. Thomas, one of the Customs officials, to collect statistics regarding the value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed, in whole or in part, together with the insurance. The loss of property must have been large, but the saddest fact connected with these disasters is that 339 lives were lost.

# STARVATION IN IOWA.

## A HARROWING STORY OF PRIVATION AND SUFFERING.

A citizen of Iowa has written to the Des Moines *Register* from Jefferson, that State, under date of Nov. 17, a sad story of the hardships and sufferings of many of the settlers in the North-western portion of that State. He says: "I have just had a long interview with a former soldier comrade, now a homesteader in Osceola County, and from him learned something concerning the present and future condition of the hundreds of good people [illegible] homes in that [illegible]

[illegible]

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The *Register* also publishes an appeal [illegible] "Homesteaders' Protective Association of Osceola County," [illegible]

[illegible] C. M. Bailey, Agent H. P. A., Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa.

## TORPEDOES.

### OPERATIONS AT GOAT ISLAND—THE TORPEDO-BOAT.

The Newport (R. I.) *News* of Thursday evening says: "We have in the immediate neighborhood of Newport a manufactory of [illegible]

[illegible]

## GROWTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Assessors of the 342 towns and cities in Massachusetts have made to Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian or 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|
| *Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19 | Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22 |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26 | Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3 | Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6 |
| Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13 |
| *Russia, Wed'day, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS will sail at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 22, instead of 7 A. M., as previously advertised.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS. NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE..............DAURE......Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE...............LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
Canada...Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P.M. | Greece...Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India.......Sat., Nov. 22 | Olympia......Wed., Dec. 3
Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 26 | Victoria.....Sat., Dec. 6
Australia...Sat., Nov. 29 | Macedonia....Wed., Dec. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BERDGE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steam-ships, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Dec. —
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 19.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........Jan. 2.
ETNA..........Dec. 16.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. L. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

### REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) Noon..........Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA..........Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 10 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley Railroad at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 10:05 A. M. and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield and 9:10 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, 13th....2:00 P. M. | Friday, 14th.....12:00 M. |
| Saturday, 15th....2:30 P. M. | Monday, 17th.....2:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 18th....2:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 19th. 2:30 P. M. | Thursday, 20th....7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 20th....2:30 P. M. | Friday, 21st.....8:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 22d....9:30 A. M. | Monday, 24th.....8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 26th. 8:00 A. M. |

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.; And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a German young woman; or as nurse and seamstress; City or country; has very best recommendations for capability, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; several years' City reference; a good sewer by hand and extra machinist. Can be seen for two days at 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl and assist with washing and ironing or do house-work in a small family; has City reference. Call at No. 1,090 3d av., corner 64th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a German young woman, strong, willing, capable; cook, washer, ironer, &c.: for City or country; has best recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, Protestant; has good City reference; as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work, and on account of the hard times, will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as thorough cook and an excellent baker; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A THOROUGH, competent cook in all branches; City or country; has superior recommendations for punctuality, order, rectitude, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS IN ALL branches; Spanish and French dishes, soups, jellies, and pastry. Inquire for S., at Howell's Agency, No. 102 West 42d st.

COPYIST.—BY A LADY WHO IS A RAPID writer. Write or address E. N. C., No. 401 1st av., fancy store.

FAMILY SEWING.—BY A NEAT SEAMSTRESS; is very much in need of work; is not long in the City; can show good recommendations. Address No. 330 East 39th st., top floor.

HAS AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—FRENCH waitresses and seamstresses, cooks, nurses, maids, waitermen and coachmen, housekeepers, and governesses. At No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 10 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; City or country; has good references to suit; is of good disposition; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL with good reference, for general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting; is good tempered, quiet, obliging, and perfectly willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—FLUTING, AND FINERIES MADE up in the neatest manner; City reference. Call at No. 402 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE colored girl, as laundress or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 23 Charles st., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TO DO PLAIN SEWING and chamber-work, or wait on a lady; will travel; City references; terms moderate. Address Protestant American, Box No. 192 Times Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with extra references; has thorough knowledge of her duties. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

### MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, who speaks fair English; can take care of horses, drive, tend furnace, clean rooms, sweep, clean boots, tend door, &c.; old country recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any gentleman requiring a good and competent man; is a Protestant. Address J. M., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—Will make himself useful to his employer. Address M. L., Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN—WAITER.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant men; one as first-class coachman; careful driver; the other as competent waiter; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City reference. Apply to or address Mr. Martin, proprietor Park Avenue Stables, No. 451 4th av., for one week.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A PRIVATE family; Spanish or American; excellent references. Call or address, No. 129 West 26th st.

FARMER AND MANAGER—OF A GENTLEMAN'S place; no family; wife good dairywoman; first-class reference. Address, for two days, FARMER, care Peter Henderson, No. 35 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE North of Ireland Protestant young man; willing to engage at very moderate wages; can do farm-work, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first class waiter in a private family; understands the business in every respect; good references. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN a mercantile or banking business; views as to salary moderate; best of references given. Address M. T. K., Post Office, Box No. 3,973.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, TWO PROTESTANT girls with undoubted references; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Address, stating wages, HOUSE, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business and willing to work; wages $15 per month. Call to-day after 9 A. M. at No. 172 Lexington av.

## DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES PROPERLY WINTERED

At the Clifton Stock-farm of Mr. R. W. Cameron, where they will be fed on the best of hay and carrots, with good stabling and ample paddocks for exercise, for $18 per month. Horses will be sent for, when desired. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, head farmer, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXTEEN miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE JUST FROM COUNTRY. Sold only for want of use. Apply at LANE & BIDA ROCK's stable, No. 217 West 15th st.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 45 Marion st.

C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Warren.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, IN private family; every convenience; also two front connecting on third floor; southern exposure; terms, from $25 to $30 for two; excellent table; home comforts; house desirable in its appointments; references. Inquire at No. 117 West 47th st.

NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.

A handsome suite of furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, either en suite or separately, with board, in a first-class house near 5th av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A NICELY-furnished room, with board, on 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house not advertised; found by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av., handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board at a moderate price; reference exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or singly; first-class board; also, fourth floor rooms; references; Broadway cars near. No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MME. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, VERY spacious parlor and bedroom connecting; first floor front, with new furniture and carpets; private table if desired; reasonable price.

NO. 45 BOND ST.—LARGE SECOND STORY front room, furnished, to let, with fire and gas, at $8 per week; hall room, $3; attic, with stove, $4 for two.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Elegant rooms furnished new throughout, with first-class table, at moderate prices; Twenty-third street cars and stages; elevated railway convenient.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, second and third floors, with board. Also a room suitable for a party of four. Private table if desired. Reference given and required.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.

East 20th st., a suite of front rooms, very desirable for a first-class party, with board; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY.
No. 36 West 31st st.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without meals. References exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to rent, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board; also table board; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, separately or together; references required; private family. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 385 5TH AV.
APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHED fourth story front room, with board; references required.

ROOMS TO LET TO A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, with private table if desired. Address M. W., Box No. 19 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; private family; middle of day dinner; reference.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, THREE on third, for light house keeping; near two lines of cars; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 128 West 42d st.

PANIC PRICES.

Splendid rooms and first-class table for young men; $8, $9, and $10 weekly, at No. 250 West 24th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 227 East 11th st.; but few boarders taken; references required.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND nurse, suitable accommodations in a strictly private American family, desirably located in the City, where no other persons would be received; price not to exceed $75 per week, including board, fire, and gas. Parties answering will please give full particulars as to locality and accommodations; best reference given and required. Address Box No. 4,090 City Post Office.

## WINTER RESORTS.

### WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

SPENCER HOUSE,

St. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., is now open. No healthier place can be found to escape the northern Winter. For circular Address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner Grand and Elm sts.,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
J. R. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HUGO GOESCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1873.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works until Nov. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing ONE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. LES HUGUENOTS

MATINEE.
LAST NILSSON MATINEE (BUT ONE)
THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINA.
MARESI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, &c.
Signor MUZIO, Musical Director and Conductor.

NOTICE.—Matinee Prices—Admission, $2. Reserved seats to all parts of the house, $1 extra.

Seats and admission tickets now on sale at the Academy box office.

Seats also at No. 701 (Schirmer's) and No. 114 Broadway.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8.
Last night in opera in New-York.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN,
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
SPECIAL OPERA NOTICE.

In active rehearsal Verdi's grand spectacular opera, in four acts,

AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

which will be performed for the first time in America, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 26, AT 8, with superb costumes, entirely new scenery, and magnificent appointments, purchased at an outlay of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Seats for all the above now at Academy box office; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

IN PHILADELPHIA, Penn., MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ACADEMY. LES HUGUENOTS

MATINEE.
LAST NILSSON MATINEE (BUT ONE.)
NEXT SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1:30 P. M.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS.
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NOTICE.—Matinee Prices—Admission, $2. Reserved seats to all parts of the house, $1 extra.

Seats and admission tickets now on sale at the Academy Box Office.

Seats also at 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

Overture—"Consecration of the House," op. 124..........Beethoven
Aria—"Give me Back," Matheus Passion..........Bach
with violin obligato by Mr. Listemann.
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphony in C..........Schubert
Scherzo—La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des Songes..........Berlioz
Concerto for Violoncello..........Molique
Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK.
His first appearance in America.
Arietta—"In questa tomba oscura"..........Beethoven
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
Symphonic Introduction to the Drama Sigurd Slembe..........Svendsen

Admission tickets..........$1 50 and $1
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence THIS MORNING, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH, to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND,

The first of the series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS Will be given at the ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT, 14th st., near 6th av., On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1873.

No effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the high praise accorded to the Band by the press of New-York on the great success of its first performance.

Season tickets for the series of five concerts, $2; single admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at No. 39 Union square, and at the Armory, the evening of the Concert.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON WILL continue their UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS of MAGIC and LAUGHING GAS at COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27. Tickets 25 and 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature,* with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and B. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

WANTED TO SELL—THE GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a New-York City classical school, favorably located; terms very reasonable. Address A. M., Box No. 11 Up-town Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

A YALE GRADUATE, AND A TEACHER OF experience, desires a private pupil. The highest testimonials and references given. TUTOR, Station D.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUPILS, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

## TEACHERS.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 28d st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INSTRUCT IN penmanship and other branches at a private house for two or three hours a day; salary $25 per month. Apply to H. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:40.

MATINEE
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at 1:30
of the
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THE WICKED WORLD, which has attracted, during the past week a series of the LARGEST and MOST BRILLIANT AUDIENCES ever assembled within the walls of a theatre, cannot, owing to engagements long since made with other authors, be played beyond next week.

Characters by Miss Clara Morris, whose representation of the part of SELENE is pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best effort of her life; Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Emily Lewis, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, and Stuart Robson.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
THE ACTING.

It is manifestly unjust to select the one melodramatic outburst for praise to the detriment of the grace and evenness of a singularly smooth and fascinating representation. With great satisfaction we accord to Miss Morris modesty of utterance, temperance of style, and sweetness of demeanor.—*The World.*

Miss Clara Morris seemed to enter into the spirit of comedy. She did all that a quick fancy and powerful acting could do to present Mr. Gilbert's lovely picture to the eye; she gained an enthusiastic and well-merited ovation.—*The Times.*

Miss Morris has wonderful sweetness of voice, over which nature has given her a rare command. The exquisite poetry and occasional lightning-like flashes of satire throughout her lines she delivered with taste, feeling, and evident appreciation. She exhibited an exquisite delicacy of dramatic touch, which stamped her as one of the queens of the histrionic profession.—*The Spirit of the Times.*

Miss Morris' personation was exceedingly poetic, passionate, and picturesque.—*The Telegram.*

The reception of Miss Morris was one continuous ovation throughout the entire performance.

The gifted actress is really sublime.—*Daily Bulletin.*

The two rough, earthly knights found splendid representatives in Messrs. Thorne and Rankin, both meeting the physical requirements of their parts to the admiration of every one, and delineating the characters with a brusqueness, tinged with humor, that rendered the personations critically satisfactory.—*Telegram.*

Miss Morris, in her statuesque grace, her sweet simplicity, and her touching pathos was the central figure of the piece.—*Evening Post.*

Miss Morris plays the character of *Selene* with an innocent grace that is exceedingly winning; her delivery of the lines is both graceful and effective. Her inherent abandonment to the passion of human love was very beautifully simulated, and her success throughout was emphasized by applause.—*Evening Express.*

Mr. Stuart Robson as *Lutin* displayed a dry, droll, refined humor and a nice intelligence and tact.—*Tribune.*

THE PLAY AND ITS SETTING.

When the tinkle of the prompter's bell was heard cutting its way through the dulcet strains of the orchestra, the interest of the eager and expectant auditors had been wrought up to an almost unbearable pitch, which only found vent in wild and tumultuous applause as the eye fell upon the soft, sensuous picture, bewildering the sense with its harmonious luxuriance of color.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The production of "The Wicked World" at the Union Square Theatre reflects a rich lustre of credit upon the taste, judgment, liberal enterprise, and worthy purpose of the manager of that establishment. Mr. Marston's scenery was brilliant and beautiful.—*Tribune.*

Well worthy of public attention, both on account of the novelty of the dramatist's idea and the realization of that idea made by the Union Square Theatre company.—*Herald.*

On MONDAY, Dec. 1, will be produced a new emotional comedy in four acts and six tableaux, entitled;

AGATHA,
by
DION BOUCICAULT,

written expressly for this theatre, in which Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Claxton, Miss Mestayer, Miss Weathersby, Mrs. Wilkins, and Messrs. Thorne, Rankin, Burroughs, Montgomery, and Stuart Robson, will appear.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
will be given a
GRAND MATINEE
of the
WICKED WORLD.
SECURE your seats AT ONCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
FIRST MATINEE AT 2 P. M. THIS
SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

| MATINEE AT 2 P. M. | EVENING AT 8. |
|---|---|
| Warren's beautiful idyl of DREAMS OF DELUSION, concluding with the Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE. MATINEE AT 2. | Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of VICTIMS, concluding with the Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE. EVENING AT 8. |

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEES,
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand specialty,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
the world's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.—PAULINE.
LAST NIGHT OF T. C. KING.
IRON CHEST and
THE GOLDEN FARMER.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ—NOS. 31, 33 AND 35 East 4th st., SUNDAY, Nov. 23, 1873, at 8 o'clock precisely; first concert; Miss Isabella Brush, soprano, (her first appearance in America); Mr. Ernst Schiever, violin; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. Fred. Steins, baritone; admission for non-members on introduction, $1. H. ROSENTHAL, Sec'y.

THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,

Sung by Harrigan and Hart. Six encores every night. The most popular song and march ever published in America. Price, with picture of "The Mulligans," 40 cents, postage paid. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senoir and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elizabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Volkenburgh, Charles Brenneman, William Gibson, Louis W. Towt, S. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ellis N. Crow, James Treanor, John Shea, Luther S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.

THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.

THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n22-law6wS

IN THE CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY Palatine of Lancaster, Manchester District.—HUTTON vs. HAWTHORNTHWAITE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine, of Lancaster, made in a cause, Hutton vs. Hawthornthwaite and others, the persons claiming to be the grandchildren of Miles Hawthornthwaite, late of Moss Bank, in the Township of Crumpsall, in the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, deceased, living at the time of his death, on the 9th day of May, 1866, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said grandchildren as are now dead, and especially the children (if any) of John Hawthornthwaite, the eldest son of the said deceased, who sailed from England in the year 1841, for New-York, in the United States of America, or their legal personal representatives, are by their solicitors on or before the 10th day of January, 1874, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the District Registrar of the above Court, situate at Cross street Chambers, in the City of Manchester, or in default thereof it will be presumed that no such children exist. Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1873.

H. WILBRAHAM, District Registrar.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City, and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 4th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n1-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—JACOB HIRTH, plaintiff, against EMMA HIRTH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th October, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

Dated 24th October, 1873.
o25-law6wS

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30 P. M.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 22, AT 1:30,
Last performance of
OURS.

Hugh Chalcote..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY EVENING,
Production of Foote's famous comedy of
THE LIAR.
With new and appropriate scenery, music, costumes, and appointments.

Young Wilding..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Old Wilding..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Papillion..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Sir James Elliot..........Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
John..........Mr. J. PECK
William..........Mr. J. JOSEPHS
Miss Grantham, (her first appearance here)..........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Miss Godfrey..........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON

In addition to which Tom Taylor's comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Mr. Trotter Southdown..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. Benson..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Meredith..........Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
Mrs. Trotter Southdown..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mrs. Benson..........Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE

In rehearsal, Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME.

The manager begs to announce that he has received from
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
a new work of the highest class, being
A LEGITIMATE MODERN COMEDY, IN FIVE ACTS,
written for this theatre. It will be produced as soon as the necessary scenery can be satisfactorily prepared.

LYCEUM THEATRE—14TH ST.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1873,
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
LUCCA, MURSKA,
TAMBERLICK.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, AT 8 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.

LEONORA..........Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA
AZUCENA..........Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
COUNT DI LUNA..........Signor MARI
MANRICO..........Signor E. TAMBERLICK

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the GREATEST CAST ever given in New-York.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28,
LAST NIGHT,
MIGNON.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.

Prices—Admission, $2; reserved, 50c., $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1.

Sale of tickets commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office Lyceum Theatre, 114 and 701 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

LAST WEEK but one and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and successful production under the personal supervision of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS
of his own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause.—*New-York Times.*

BROADWAY THEATRE. EXTRA!
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY
AT 1:30.
MISS LECLERCQ IN THE NEW MAGDALEN!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES { Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Family circle, 40 cents.

LAST WEEK and LAST MATINEE of FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Next MONDAY, G. L. FOX'S new grand spectacular pantomime HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—WONDERFUL new tricks and transformations. Everything entirely new; not an old scene or an old dress.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—SEE FOX among the Chinese, among the Walruses in the Polar Sea, and among the Brigands in Italy.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—THE GREAT Jackley Family and Herr Lind, the Wonderful Equilibrist.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—THE CELEBRATED Martens in the "Cats" and "Tyroleans," and the Great California Quartet in new and charming performances.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—REVIVAL OF the grandest glories of the English and French Pantomime. FOX as HUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—PRODUCED after five months' constant preparation by day and night, and at A COST OF $50,000.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
BRUTUS,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....DON CAESAR DE BAZAN

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

*Morgan.*

Cooper Institute, Sunday, Nov. 23, at 7:30.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN'S last time Lecture, "Fast Young Men"—two hundredth delivery! Repeated 184 times in New-England, 31 times in Boston alone. Last time to over 3,500! Doors closed! Hundreds turned away! Cooper Institute will not hold the crowds Sunday night! "Old Maids" and "Fast Young Men" may be repeated in Tammany Hall, which seats 5,000. Admission 10 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. Agent wanted. Address Astor House, New-York.

BLIND TOM—STEINWAY HALL.—THREE CONcerts next week. TUESDAY, Nov. 25; FRIDAY, 28th, at 8 P. M. Matinée SATURDAY, 29th, at 1:30 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets at the hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

## LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 3.—Parlor for ladies—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

## MUSICAL.

Chickering.
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A $160 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3-OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte, stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 174 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH and 17th sts.—Pianos repaired, regulated, hammers recovered, &c. Reference, Steinway & Sons. Pianos to let.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.

Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THIS and adjacent counties, will assemble at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., East 15th st., near 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, to celebrate the evacuation of this City by the British troops in 1783; cockade on hat and uniform if you have it.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABM. DALLY.

S. GOULD WARNER, Acting Adjutant.

# WALL STREET TOPICS.

## THE CONDITION OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Wall street was quiet yesterday, with the exception of a discussion regarding the probable action of the Clearing-house Association on Tuesday next. This had its influence on stock speculation, and prices were lower, operators fearing that the regulations would be passed. The leading stocks fell off upon the news, the impression prevailing that money would be drawn away from New-York, the business centre of the United States. It was ascertained that Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are bidding for the moneys which are usually deposited by the country banks in New-York, and that railroad corporations which are represented in the Stock Exchanges of those cities are willing to pay additional interest for the use of the funds to carry out their projects. The news from London was of a favorable nature, the rates for money in the open market and in the Stock Exchange being one and one-half per cent. lower than that of the Bank of England. It is believed that the rate of discount will be lowered to seven per cent. shortly, and that there will be no further monetary stingency for a long time. Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Chicago and North-western were the favorite speculative stocks upon the Exchange during the day, and developed an unexpected strength. The closing prices were higher than were to have been expected under the depressing intelligence from the Clearing-house Association. It is said that nearly the entire outstanding stock of Western Union is in the hands of one of the leading operators, and that the "shorts" are in a dangerous position. For the past two weeks the speculation in Western Union, under the influence of easy money, has been enormous, the transactions amounting to about one-fourth of the capital stock every day. The "bull" clique comprises three wealthy operators, and their margins are sufficient to control the capital stock. As yet no one has been bold enough to attempt to break their power by "short" sales.

The news of the additional complications with Spain growing out of the menaces of a Madrid mob at Gen. Sickles' doors, furnished new reasons for an advance in gold, and the "bulls" lifted up the price of specie to a high figure.

### THE GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

The tendency of British gold, notwithstanding the increase of the rate of discount at the Bank of England, is steadily toward this country, as is evidenced by the receipts at the United States Assay Office. During Thursday and yesterday £98,000 in sovereigns and bars were received, and the Assay Office had received notice that there are £130,000 afloat, destined for this port. No official notice had been received of the £1,000,000 said to have been shipped from Australia, although it was considered to be very probable.

### THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

A meeting of the committee employed in the investigation of the Union Trust Company's affairs was held yesterday, but adjourned until Monday next without arriving at any definite conclusion. It was rumored yesterday that the company would resume business on Dec. 1, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained from any of the officers of the institution.

### THE ERIE CANAL AND THE PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

A meeting of those interested in the property now detained on the Erie Canal was held yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Franklin Edson, who nominated Carlos Cobb as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Cobb stated that by immediate efforts something might be done to relieve the boats now lying in the canal west of Schenectady, but money would be required to secure any beneficial result. Telegrams were then read showing the present condition of things along the line. Mr. A. E. Orr said he was opposed to the Produce Exchange attempting to do the work of the proper authorities. Mr. A. R. Gray, in response, said there was much property now detained on the canals, and required immediate attention. This property belonged to the merchants in this City. Mr. Huested then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the canal authorities be strongly urged to use every possible effort to relieve the present obstructions in the Erie Canal.

Mr. Orr offered as an amendment that the Chair appoint a committee of three to investigate the present obstructions on the Erie Canal, and report the same to this Exchange; seconded by Mr. J. H. Drake and favored by Mr. J. H. Herrick. Mr. Gray said that the canal authorities were probably now using all the means at their control to relieve the boats. The amendment was then put to the meeting, and lost, after which Mr. Huested's motion was carried by a large majority. The meeting then adjourned. The following members were admitted to the Produce Exchange: James Du Bois, of C. Mattman & Co., No. 82 Water street; Philip J. Dwyer, of Dwyer & Warts, No. 333 Fulton row, West Washington Market; John Lee, White Star Line, No. 19 Broadway; C. S. Morton, No. 32 Whitehall street; Geo. F. Patrick, No. 17 Moore street; Geo. Smith, No. 5 Bowling green.

### FISK & HATCH.

Among those well informed in financial circles, it is believed the banking firm of Fisk & Hatch will be able to adjust their affairs so as to avoid bankruptcy proceedings, and to resume business again.

### REFINING SILVER.

The smelting and refining works located in and near to this City, are yielding from thirty to forty thousand ounces of refined silver, in bars, every week, together with a proportionate amount of gold.

### THE PRICE OF QUICKSILVER.

Quicksilver has become somewhat scarce in this market lately, owing to a diminution of receipts from the West and larger shipments made to Europe to meet the advance in the price there. No considerable quantity can be obtained in this market, and the price has risen to $1 25, gold, per ounce, and to $1 40, currency, for small quantities. The advices to the market indicate that some large consignments will be received here within two weeks, but sales to arrive are not offered below $1 20, gold, per ounce.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Sam. Tate, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, and prominently connected with the railroad interests of the South, will leave for the West to-day with Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, to give immediate attention to the development of his railway scheme and to his mining interests recently assumed in Alabama.

Mr. Eldridge, late President of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of Salt Lake City, is en route to this City, intrusted with the business interests of that concern, and for the purpose of attending to such of its affairs as have connection with some of the recently embarrassed mercantile firms in the East.

### ENGLAND BUYING AMERICAN COAL.

The Government of Great Britain has recently entered into contracts with the Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company, of Maryland, for regular supplies of Cumberland coal to the British naval stations at the West Indies. These coaling ports for the British naval vessels have hitherto been supplied with coal from England, but the increased cost of mining, together with the late labor troubles and diminished production, induced the Admiralty Board to make the change referred to.

### THE FREIGHTS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The unexpected closing of the Erie Canal, the information of which was made public in yesterday's papers, came as a great surprise to the produce merchants in this City. The canals usually remain open till the first week in December, and no thought of a closing before that date was held, either in this City or at Buffalo. Last year boats that left Buffalo on the 18th and 20th of November, reached here in safety. The cause of the closing of the canal was due directly to the great snow storm that passed over the central part of the State in the early part of the week. Previous to the storm the weather along the line of the canal was very cold, and the water thus became chilled. When the snow fell the water was so cold that the melting did not melt it, and the water thus became thick and almost impassable. The great weight of the water and snow rendered the locks almost useless, and when they were opened it was with great difficulty they were again closed. The quantity of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego alone comes not far short of 4,000,000 bushels; to this must be added the grain shipped from points between Albany and Buffalo and Oswego and tide-water. In addition to the grain, there are large quantities of flour, apples, potatoes, &c. It was stated yesterday that the owners of apples and potatoes, who were fortunate enough to meet with their cargoes in the Valley of the Mohawk, had already begun to unload them. There was nothing in the character of the weather yesterday to change the opinion expressed, that the canal is closed. Mild weather will not open it; a long and a warm rain alone will bring the boats to tide-water.

### LOWER CALIFORNIA MINES.

The mining territory of Lower California, which includes all of the southern portion of the peninsula, was recently mentioned as having been ceded in lease to a large corporation of German miners. The United States Consul at La Paz, by letters recently received here, denies this statement, and states that the mining operations of that section, which are now more than ever before prosperous and largely productive, are conducted by a single company of Mexican capitalists, under the designation of the Houiguera Mining Company. The operations of this company are so extensive, and the number of operatives they employ so large, that they virtually exercise the governing power on the peninsula independently of the General Government. The present production of the mines is about $10,000 of silver, of from 700 to 900 fineness, a day.

## THE RING THIEVES.

### INGERSOLL IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF—MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE—MOVEMENTS OF TWEED.

Information having been conveyed to District Attorney Phelps that Jas. H. Ingersoll, against whom a number of indictments for forgery, in connection with the new Court-house frauds, had been found, and who was under $500,000 bail to appear, in answer to the civil suits of the people, when called upon, was about to leave the City in order to escape the consequences of a trial and conviction, an officer of the District Attorney's office was detailed to arrest the notorious chair-maker. Armed with a bench-warrant Officer O'Connor proceeded to the residence of Ingersoll, at No. 21 East Seventy-third street, at 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, and arrested Ingersoll, who was detained in the custody of the officer until yesterday morning, when he was brought down to the District Attorney's office. Ingersoll's counsel moved that he be admitted to bail, but the request was denied, and a commitment was made out consigning the prisoner to the Tombs. It subsequently transpired, however, that Ingersoll—like his confederate in guilt, Tweed—was not committed to the Tombs, but was taken in close custody by the Sheriff's officers. The trial of Ingersoll, on one specific charge of forging the signature of Heath & Smith to fraudulent City warrants for $15,000, is set down for Monday next. Sheriff Brennan declined to disclose the whereabouts of his prisoner, but stated that he would be promptly produced for trial when wanted. The petit jurors to be summoned for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and out of which a jury for the trial of the Ring chair-maker is to be selected, were drawn yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, under the usual statutory solemnities.

The arrest of Ingersoll gave rise to a report that all those indicted for defrauding the City would be immediately arrested. The District Attorney was somewhat reticent upon the subject. He was unwilling to say who else were to be arrested. If he named the persons he might defeat the ends of justice, and violate his duty as a public officer.

The "omnibus indictment," as it is called, containing the counts upon which Tweed is indicted, is a joint indictment of Tweed, Connolly, and Hall. Both of the latter are now liable to arrest, trial, and conviction upon the charges in that indictment. Connolly, under the advice of counsel, is out of town, and Hall had not been arrested up to a late hour last evening. There are also separate indictments for George S. Miller, the two Smiths, Cornelius Corson, Wilbur, and a number of others. The four Court-house Commissioners, under the "Ring," Ex-Alderman Coman, John J. Walsh, Michael Norton, and Ingersoll are also jointly indicted, and it is not improbable that all these will be arrested as soon as the officers of the law can lay hands upon them. Garvey and Keyser, by turning State's evidence, will escape punishment, but McBride Davidson, Wm. H. Coke, and Harry Genet, it is said, have old indictments hanging over them for which they are liable to be arrested.

Tweed came down town yesterday in the custody of the Sheriff's officers, and remained at his Duane street office until a late hour in the afternoon. His counsel were busily employed during the day preparing their plan of action. Mr. John Graham visited his client between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and the two were for some time in consultation. In the evening Tweed retired to his Fifth avenue residence, where it is supposed he passed the night.

### A COMPLICATED BANKRUPTCY CASE.

On the 23d of April, 1872, Frank Newland was declared by the United States District Court a voluntary bankrupt. Among his creditors was Mrs. Lucy Van Antwerp, who had loaned him $4,000 on two promissory notes. Of this sum he had paid her $550 previous to his bankruptcy, and had taken out a life insurance policy of $4,000, payable to her, as collateral security for the balance. When the estate of the bankrupt was turned over to the assignee, the questions arose:

*First*—Can the assignee require Lucy Van Antwerp either to surrender the policy to him, and take a dividend on all her claims, or to retain the policy and withdraw her proof of debt?

*Second*—If such election on her part can be required, what shall be taken as the value of the collateral security to be deducted from the debt, so as to arrive at the amount on which she is to receive a dividend from the estate?

Judge Blatchford decided the first question in the negative, and in the second it was found that the policy was then worth only $13 13 if surrendered to the insurance company. This amount, together with the $550, less a rebate of interest, brought the debt down to $3,200 20. On the 18th of March, 1873, a dividend of twenty per cent. was paid to his creditors, Mrs. Van Antwerp receiving as her portion $641 64. Mrs. Van Antwerp, in the meantime, did not surrender the life policy to the company for the $13 13, but kept it alive by paying the premiums on it herself. Soon after the dividend of March, 1873, was paid the bankrupt died, and Mrs. Van Antwerp received the proceeds of the policy. Before paying the second dividend, the following questions in regard to the policy came up:

*First*—After crediting the $13 13 upon Mrs. Van Antwerp's debt, had the assignee any further estate, right, or interest in the life policy, or has he now in the proceeds?

*Second*—In case he has, is Mrs. Van Antwerp to be allowed for a rebate of interest, or a proportion thereof since the promissory notes became due, the premiums paid to keep the policy alive, and can she retain the past and participate in the future dividends?

Judge Blatchford yesterday delivered his decision on these points. He said the position taken by Mrs. Van Antwerp was not sound; that she kept the policy alive as security for the debt, and that it was only as a creditor she took such an interest in the policy. He therefore held that she could not appropriate the proceeds of the policy to her own individual use. She ought to credit on the debt what she realized as profit on the policy, and credit all other payments on the debt, and when the debt is thus paid she ceases to be a creditor. To settle the matter on this basis the case was referred to a Referee.

### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held last evening, at the New-York Hotel, Col. Church presiding, and Capt. Wingate acting as Secretary. The meeting was convened for the purpose of reconstructing the by-laws by the introduction of new clauses and the correction of certain sections of the present code, so as to enlarge the scope of the organization and place it upon a more satisfactory footing. After much discussion on the subject, several important changes were made in the constitution. The annual report was also taken into consideration, and a large number of officers of the Twenty-second Regiment were elected life members. Among those who were present and who took an active part in the proceedings, were: Gen. Shaler, Gen. Woodward, Gen. Libeneam, Major Smith, Major Partridge, Major Powell, Lieut. Story, and several other gentlemen prominently connected with the association.

### FREE BANQUET FOR VETERANS.

A grand Thanksgiving dinner is to be given to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street. Every soldier or sailor who has lost an arm or leg in the service of his country will be welcomed to the banquet. Well-known commanders will address the veterans, and the Governor's Island Band will play familiar airs for them. Other entertainments are also to be provided. Tickets can be procured of Charles H. Smith, No. 104 King street; B. F. Firrey, No. 523 West Forty-second street, or W. H. Wharton, No. 92 Fulton street. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of about 600 men.

### TAX SEARCHES.

On the application of Isaacs & Sanger, lawyers, Judge Larremore yesterday granted an order directing Controller Green to show cause, on Monday next, why he should not be compelled by mandamus to allow lawyers engaged in the legitimate search of titles to examine the records of unpaid taxes and assessments in his office. It is stated, as the reason for the Controller's discrimination in this respect, that he wishes to exclude lawyers who make a specialty of seeking to vacate taxes.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

One of the most instructive lectures of the season was delivered at Association Hall, last evening, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, on "After Clouds—Clear Weather."

David Driscoll, of No. 336 Madison street, was stabbed in the right arm by John Toole, of No. 41 Scammel street, during a quarrel yesterday. Toole made his escape.

The Police Court at Jefferson Market was closed yesterday morning, and the business of the court entirely suspended, in consequence of the inability of the Justices to procure sufficient coal to heat the court-room.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Brevoort Hall, Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Nicholas H. Babcock presiding. Twenty-five new members were added to the roll of the association.

Benjamin Warner and Andrew J. Parker, in whose possession were found $30,000 worth of bonds stolen from Signor Loysago, at the St. George Hotel, two years ago, were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday on complaint of Detective Sampson.

A lecture upon "Shots at Social Myths," by Mrs. Westmoreland, well known in social and literary circles in the South, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Union League Club, on Twenty-seventh street, near Madison avenue.

A committee of the armorers employed in the various regimental head-quarters of this City waited upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and complained that they had not yet received their salaries. The Mayor said he would make inquiries about the matter.

Judge Barrett has denied a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay the claim of Warden Tracy, of the Ludlow Street Jail. The claim, as already published in THE TIMES, is disputed on the ground of excessive charges, and also that the appropriation for the purpose is exhausted.

At a recent meeting of the Alumnae of Rutgers Female College, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Fannie Holkins; Vice President, Augusta Fountain; Corresponding Secretary, Sarah L. Post; Recording Secretary, Helen Kingsley; Treasurer, Charlotte Hall.

Benjamin Warner and Andrew J. Parker, who are implicated in the robbery of bonds from Señor Don Carlos Castillo y Losago some three years ago, were brought up yesterday morning before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs. They waived an examination, and were fully committed without bail.

Coroner Herrman yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Simon Madigan, of No. 133 Mulberry street, who claims to have been beaten by Patrick Curran, bar-tender, in the saloon at the corner of Hester and Mott streets. Curran is confined in the Tombs to await the result of Madigan's injuries.

The Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association have fitted up their kitchen at a large expense, preparatory to furnishing 1,000 meals daily to men who may be unemployed. The object is not to give free meals, but rather to provide meals at a very small cost to men who may have but little money.

Stephen Alfred Smith, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of forging the name of Bass & Co., the English brewers, to a check for £50, which sum he obtained, and then fled to this country, was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, for examination, and was committed to await the issuance of an extradition warrant to take him to England for trial.

In the case in which the will of James Scott, formerly a wealthy clothier on Fulton street, is contested on the ground that Caroline Scott, a legatee to most of his estate, was not his wife, three witnesses testified in the Surrogate's Court yesterday that Mr. Scott and Caroline lived together as man and wife, and that the witnesses had always supposed that such relationship existed between them.

Of the awards of contracts for public improvements made by Commissioner Van Nort, under ordinances of the Common Council at the public lettings in August and October last, and which were then transmitted to the Finance Department for approval of the sureties, there remain in the hands of the Controller awards for works amounting to $702,600, which would give immediate employment to at least 1,000 workmen, when approved by the Controller.

## BROOKLYN.

The assessment for the construction of the new Hudson avenue sewer amounts to $389,909 68.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 177, which is a decrease of sixteen from the number reported the previous week.

The Republican primaries, to elect delegates to the Kings County Republican General Committee, were held last evening in the different wards of the city. The regular ticket was successful.

Coroner Jones will hold the inquest in the case of Peter McDonough, who died on Thursday afternoon from injuries received on the previous evening, during a drunken fight in the basement of a tenement-house, on the corner of Bergen street and Vanderbilt avenue.

At a special meeting of the Election Committee of the Board of Aldermen last evening, it was decided to receive the corrected return from the Third District of the Sixteenth Ward. This decision gives the Aldermanship of that ward to Mr. Petry, the Republican candidate, by a majority of forty.

Wilson Crosby, formerly a civil engineer on the New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad, commenced suit in the City Court against Francis Morris, a former stockholder of the road, to recover $1,582. The plaintiff got a judgment against the company in 1872, but the Sheriff returns it unsatisfied. He now falls back on the stockholders.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Theodore H. Halpine is the newly-elected Receiver of Taxes for the town of Rye.

The town of Rye is bonded this year for only $1,350, against $3,800 last year, being a reduction of $2,450.

The Trustees of the Public School of North Castle are quarreling. Two of them insist upon the removal of the Principal because he has punished their unruly children, and the other Trustees are equally resolute in sustaining the Principal in his administration of corporal punishment.

The County Clerk of Westchester County has received a request from the Chairman of the New-York Board of Supervisors, to forward the latter copies of the official election returns filed by the authorities of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, (the three towns to be annexed,) and in case of a failure to comply with the requisition, it is understood that a mandamus will be applied for to compel the County Clerk to comply with the wishes of the New-York Supervisors.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Charles A. Zschau, a prominent German politician, died at his residence, No. 172 Newark avenue, Jersey City, yesterday.

Peter Ridgeway, who was recently convicted in the Hudson County Court for the murder of his wife, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for six years.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders propose to send a committee of their board to Trenton during the coming Winter, to remain there during the session of the Legislature to look out for the interests of the county.

Justice Leonard, of Jersey City, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Curtis, of No. 41 Railroad avenue, for an assault on Samuel C. Doremus in the latter's store, No. 394 Grove street, on Thursday night. During the affray Curtis cut one of Doremus' ears off.

The body of the woman found some weeks ago in the swamp, near Glassboro, N. J., has been identified as that of Catherine Peart, formerly of Westville, but recently an inmate of the Gloucester County Almshouse. She left Philadelphia, where she had been to visit some relations, on Sept. 1, and has not since been seen. It is supposed that she started to walk to Glassboro, and after losing her way in the swamp, died from exposure and exhaustion.

Patrick Larkin, the old man who was knocked down and injured in such a manner that his recovery is doubtful, in a saloon at the corner of Cole street and Railroad avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, is still alive. A young man named George Roberts has been arrested by Coroner Reinhardt, and is now confined in the County Jail on suspicion of being the man who committed the assault. He answers the description of the assailant. The old man is not in a condition to be confronted with the prisoner, and he is not yet identified.

### FRAUDS IN WESTCHESTER.

Glaring frauds are peeping out among the officials of Morrisania, Westchester County, and it is believed that an investigation will develop a large number of them that will bear miniature comparison with the Ring frauds of New-York. Some time ago the Trustees of Morrisania entered into a contract with Donohue & Handibode, to perform certain work on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, for which the latter were to receive $15,669, of which amount they had received $1,442 94 prior to the 15th inst., leaving a balance due on the balance of the work of a little over $1,100. At a meeting of the Trustees, held a few evenings ago, one of the members presented a bill of Donohue & Handibode for $3,410 29, as it is alleged, written by the member in question, who got the bill passed favorably upon by the board, although aware that no such sum was due to the contractors, and on the certificate of indebtedness on the part of the town being issued, the members took possession of the same; and there are some damaging rumors afloat as to the disposition of the town bonds or obligations thus secured. It is intimated that the whole affair is to be thoroughly investigated, if possible.

### PERSONAL.

Launt Thompson, the artist, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. H. W. Wessells, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Moodie, of the steam-ship Cuba, is at the New-York Hotel.

Yeong Ping Yu, of the Chinese Educational Commission, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. N. A. Miles, United States Army, and George Alfred Townsend, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. C. F. McDonald, of the Post Office Department, and Gen. Roy Stone, of Vandalia, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Col. W. S. Dawkins, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Albert J. Myer, of the Signal Service, and Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa; Hon. H. S. Swords, of Louisiana; Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio, and Judge J. Mullins, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Hon. J. W. Nesmith, M. C., of Oregon; Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., of Maine; Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Rodney W. Daniels, of Buffalo; Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., and Hon. R. M. Knapp, M. C., of Illinois, and Hon. Nathaniel Wilson, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

### JERSEY CITY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports a cash balance to the credit of the water, assessment, tax, and sinking fund accounts of $118,500 89. The City Collector has received for collection the final assessment maps for the sewer in Palisade avenue and Waverley street, $19,044 30; sewer in Ogden avenue, Liberty street and Palisade avenue, $12,494 31. The Board of Finance have ordered a warrant for $94,430 76 in favor of the sinking fund. The money will be paid as soon as there is an accumulation to the credit of the general account sufficient to meet it.

### PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Printing Cloths firm at 5¼c.@5½c. for 64x64 standard and extra, with more activity and increasing business. Some holders refuse to sell at the highest quotations.

[Advertisement.]

All that is wanted to make everything bright and serene is confidence, and the confidence felt in the Knox Hat makes business decidedly active at the Knox stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Act on this hint, and secure a new Hat without delay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Mr. Chamberlain, Reynal De St. Michel, Miss Leprete, Mr. and Mrs. Mikens and daughter, Mrs. Bird and daughters, Mrs. Bloodgood, child, and servant, Mr. De Chatillon, Frederic River, Mr. Chamberlain, M. De Herring, Mrs. Hickon, Mr. Lacoste, Mr. and Mrs. Cassitt, Chas. Burrier, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Edwin Lord, Mr. Boeguerers, Mrs. Heminway, Mrs. Watkins, Jose Yard Yriarte, Martin Olavy, Mrs. Henriette Dreyfus, Miss M. Hum, Chas. Leon Bien, Mrs. Sophie Albertine and child, Henry Harwich, Mrs. Rose Celley and child, Mrs. Catherine Jacquot, Mr. and Mrs. Dinet and two children, B. Grimont, Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Miss S. Berger, Charles Berger, Emile Berger, Antoine Girard, Pierre Krummacker, J. Frey, Mr. Bay and child, Mr. Sigesmond, E. Lefebure, P. Siegenthaler, L. F. Pierre, Mr. Sedille, Mr. Poulin, Mr. Metzger, Mr. Clavarie, Mr. Fredik, Mr. Jugenheim, Charles Levy, H. Bernard, Mrs. Dennery, Miss Wolf, Mr. Elikann, Mrs. Lejeune and child, Miss Madeleine Claverie, Mr. Sackrider, Mr. Alfred Stiefel, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Humbers, Celestin Pouzet, Mrs. Laurent and son, Mr. and Mrs. Reiff and child, Samuel Khan, Christian Kleger, Henri Sicard, Mr. Dubuisson, Manuel Rivadulla, Jose Celaya, François Rubstaler, Mr. Braunn, Frederic Bustorf, Mr. Seche, Mrs. Brunne, Mr. and Mrs. Morer, Mrs. D'Orgro, L. Vial, A. Vial, Louis Cannetti, Mr. Gautre, Mrs. Marechal, Mr. Demuel, Leo M. Constant, Alphonse De Cauine, Mr. and Mrs. Mouler, Mrs. Monthemont, L. Lavornou, Mrs. Enin, Henry Mur, Mrs. Canonier, A. Cournerner, Raphael Roux, Mrs. Gazave, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich, Mr. and Mrs. Ragny, Albert Griguart.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:54 | Sun sets......4:37 | Moon sets...6:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:21 | Gov. Island.10:10 | Hell Gate..11:32

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; E. Moritz Arndt, (Ger.,) Feiberg, Stettin, &c., C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallance, Philadelphia, J. Hand; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, James Hand; Obesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Ships Ellen Goodspeed, Otis, London, Eng., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Washington, Chase, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.; Frank Jones, Ross, Liverpool, Eng., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Bride, (Br.,) Riorden, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; A. C. Adams, Collum, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; Yumuri, (Br.,) Carlisle, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Louis, (Ger.,) Linz, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Francesca Danovara, (Ital.,) Sciaffino, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; E. B. Litchfield, Hayden, Savannah, Ga., J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Theodosius Christian, (Ger.,) Schwenfelder, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Wanderer, (Br.,) Gibbons, Dublin, Eagle, Blakeslee & Smythe; Somerset, (Br.,) McBride, Bordeaux, C. W. Berteaux; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgeton, Dwight & Platt; Rising Sun, Griffin, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; J. W. Hunt, Hunt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schrs. Zampa, Jewett, Point-a-Petre and St. Pierre, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Annie Virden, Burton, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Schulenberg, Bremen Nov. 5, via Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 11, lat. 49 35, lon. 18 30, spoke ship Themis, (Br.,) from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; 20th, at 10 A. M., off Georges Shoals, saw a brig with loss of foretopmast; same day, at 2 P. M., lat. 40 29, lon. 68 34, passed three steamers, bound E. The B. brings 124 passengers.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lachesnes, Havre Nov. 7, via Brest 8th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 6, with mdse. and 76 passengers to R. R. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harrimann, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to J. Edward & Co. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Cline, Progresso 26 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux Sept. 29, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vizey, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Nov. 11, lat. 35, lon. 74, spoke schr. Chas. M. Lawrence, steering W.

Bark Isabella Ridley, (of London,) Gatt, Bahae 40 ds., with rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to order. Nov. 19, 45 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, passed a large can buoy painted black and red horizontal stripes.

Brig August, (Ger.,) Junge, Rio Janeiro, 60 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Junge & Co.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. John, N. B.,) Nelson, Viegnes 17 ds. with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kaluna, 348 tons, (new, of and from Harrington,) Nash, 9 ds. in ballast to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. R. Flower, Odber, Prod, for Rondout.

Schr. C. L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Holmes, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Tillerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. F. Kindbery, Thomas, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Providence, for Trenton.

Schs. Elias Ross, Buckeloe, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jennie Roseline, Tooker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. C. L. Vandervort, Kelly, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. Sunlight, Hallock, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. C. C. Saddler, Bolsden, Crowell, Conn.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. W. Day, Clark, Plymouth.

Schr. Orvetta, Hervey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rodgers, Rodgers, Norwich.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. James Jones, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Pawtucket.

Schr. Joseph R. Potts, Lawrence, Pawtucket.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Arr. steamers Corinth, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Leopard, from Philadelphia, and Aries, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. Rebecca Florence, from Weymouth.

Sld. steamer Equator, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 21.—Arr. bark Sappho, from Rio, for orders; carried away chain-plates and bobstays off Body Island on the night of the 17th.

Passed in for Richmond—Bark Everhardt, from New-York.

Passed out—Bark Ethan Allen, from Norfolk, for Marseilles.

In the Roads—Steamer Charles Chamberlain, from Norfolk, for New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Ravensworth Castle, from Liverpool; barks New Light, from Rio, and Ocean Chief, from Liverpool, and schr. Tampico.

Passed out, ship Macaulay, for Rotterdam; bark Campenero, for Rio, and brig Frances Jane, for Rio.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 20.—Arr. schrs. Witch Hasel and Minnehaha, from Mosquito Inlet, for Boston; Stephen Morris, S. H. Sharp, Delia B. Yates, and M. A. Coombs, Philadelphia, for Boston; H. Curtis, Weehawken, for do.; Henrietta Simmons, Philadelphia, for Salem; D. Sawyer, Hoboken, for Portsmouth; Mary Ann, Maracaibo, for Saco; Harriet Baker, Northport, for Portland; Rio, Hoboken, for Salisbury; Speedwell, Rockland, for New-York; West Dennis, Boston, for Philadelphia—reports having been ashore on Long Shoal on account of the Handkerchief Light-boat being off her station; was hauled off and towed to this port by the steamer Island Home.

Sld. schrs. Kittie Stevens, Durec, and Emma Day.

21st.—Arr. brigs Isis, from Charleston, for Boston; E. H. Rich, Baltimore, for do.; H. H. McGilvery, Hoboken, for Richmond, Me.; schrs. James Ponder, J. K. Manning, Ida May, and Arthur, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Boston and Uncle Tom, New-York, for do.; A. D. Scull, Alexandria, for do.; had heavy weather; lost foreboom and split foresail; John Bird and Clara Smith, Philadelphia, for Portland; Samuel MacManemy, do. for Quincy Point; Judge Lowry, from Machias; Teresa Baker, Boston, for Virginia; James Bliss, Bangor, for New-York; Belle Brown, Lane's Cove for do.; reports that she fell in with schr. Walter Thorndyke, (Cushman,) at anchor off Chatham, who reported having been run into by a three-masted schr. and lost foremast and bowsprit and received other damage; took her in tow and assisted her to get into Edgartown yesterday.

Also arr. schrs. Ethan Allen, from Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Ann Marshall, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Sld. all before reported, except bark Andes, schrs. J. S. Weldon, Mary F. Cushman, Katie Mitchell, Croton, James Bliss, Belle Brown, West Dennis, Ann, and Korest.

10 A. M.—Wind, N. N. W., moderate; clear.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

STETTIN, Nov. 21.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Washington, Capt. C. Arnold, from New-York Nov. 4, 6:15 A. M., via Copenhagen, arr. here at 7 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 21.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal sld. hence to-day, for New-York.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART,
REAL BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.

ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
BY ORDER OF
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
WILL
SELL AT AUCTION,
AT MESSRS. HAYS & CO.'S
Up-town Store, No. 27 East 15th st.,
One door west of Union square,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S, ON
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
November 24, 25, and 26,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
Without Reserve, the Entire Stock, at their Up-town Branch Store, consisting of
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES,
AND
RICH EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS,

Messrs. HAYS & CO. having fully determined to reduce their immense Stock, regardless of cost, in consequence of the depression in business, as their importations and consignments this season have been the heaviest made in years. These goods, upon examination, will be found to comprise the Largest and Most Elegant Assortment of Artistic Work ever offered at auction in this country. The above will be on view, with catalogues, two days previous to sale. TERMS: Under $500 cash; over $500 to $1,000, 60 days; over $1,000, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

Clothing Houses
OF
WOOD & WARING
98 Bowery & 380 Grand st.
OVERCOATS,
$12, $14, $16, $18, $20.

STYLISH IN MAKE, REMARKABLY LOW IN PRICE. EXAMINE OUR STOCK. IT WILL PAY, AS WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

WADE & CUMMING
NOS. 261 AND 263 8TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
AT
SPECIE PRICES.
MORE FASHIONABLE, BETTER MADE, AND CHEAPER THAN WHOLESALE GOODS.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 527 Broadway,
NOW OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF
AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN SOLID GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

F. BOOSS & BRO.
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT for sixty days only, and offer a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS,
At a reduction of
20 and 30 Per Cent.
Sole Manufacturers of the PATENT LE GANT MUFF
449 BROADWAY, bet. Howard and Grand Sts.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER WHOLE WHEAT PREPARATIONS. Is used by thousands that can use NO OTHER.

Its popularity is due to its PERFECTION of manufacture. Is a most WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS, and salutary food for all. Is invaluable for CHILDREN and invalids, especially the dyspeptic. Makes the best puddings, cakes, porridge, jellies, desserts, and ORNAMENTAL dishes for the table in FORMS.

Is economical, costing about one quarter as much as beef or other meats, and far richer in NOURISHING elements.

PAMPHLETS SENT FREE containing valuable information, with extracts from LIEBIG, JOHNSTON, and other scientists on the value of wheat above all other of nature's food-gifts. Try the Crushed White Wheat. Sold by all grocers.

ECONOMY, UTILITY, DURABILITY.
MAGIC INKSTAND.
Producing ink for every-day use by simply adding pure water. Sent post-paid to any part of the United States, on receipt of $2.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty st., New-York,
and by all stationers and book-sellers.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
502 & 504 BROADWAY.

SPLENDID
AND
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS
OF THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
OVER 81 COMPETITORS
AT THE
WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1873, &c.

1. THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria upon Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing-machine Industry.
2. THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, recommended by the International Jury for this sewing-machine company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR PROGRESS, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing-machine, being for PROGRESS made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only GOLD MEDAL for sewing-machines was awarded to this company. Hence this Vienna award marks PROGRESS, not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a GOLD MEDAL, the highest award made at Paris.
4. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT for excellence and superiority of Cabinet-work; the only award of the kind in this section.
6. MEDALS FOR SEVERAL CO-OPERATORS of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. THE OFFICIAL REPORT, published by the general direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing-machine business.

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

"BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31, 1873.
The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the GOLD MEDAL for their New No. 6 Sewing-machine. Other sewing-machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, Nov. 4, 1873.
At the GEORGIA STATE FAIR a SILVER MEDAL, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing-machine."

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.
At the Forty-second Exhibition of 'THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,' the highest premium has been awarded for WHEELER & WILSON'S New No. 6 Sewing-machine."

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
LOBDELL, TINSLEY & CO.
1,180 BROADWAY, CORNER 28TH ST.,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Men's, Boys', and Children's
FINE CLOTHING,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

REDUCTIONS.
LONDON DRESS SCARFS,
$2 00.
ENGLISH WINDSORS,
$1 50.
REYMER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
$1 50.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, and
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE,
HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,
Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

SILVER
PLATED
WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
PRICES REDUCED
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS ASKED TO OUR FINE
OVERCOATS.
FOR COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND BEAUTIFUL MAKE, THEY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

Fall and Winter Clothing.
FREEMAN & BURR,
138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK for the present and approaching season embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and CLOTHING of every description for all classes and occasions.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $35.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT AND extensive facilities for executing orders to measure enable them at once to please the most exacting and economic. Orders at very short notice and MODERATE PRICES.

OVERCOATS, $5, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $20.
OVERCOATS, $25, $30.
OVERCOATS, $40, 50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' CLOTHING has been for years celebrated for its durability and elegant fitting. From the large stock, little time is required to make satisfactory selections; or any garment can be made to order, if preferred.

BOYS' SUITS, $5, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $30.

ORDERS BY LETTER. FREEMAN & BURR'S new system for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES OF GOODS, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List, SENT FREE on application.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES,
Indorsed by the leading Artists, Seminaries, and the Press, as the
BEST PIANOS MADE
Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.
WAREROOMS:
5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

THE POPULAR VERDICT
IS THAT OUR
EXTRA REDUCTIONS
ARE A
GREAT SUCCESS.
We meet the increased demand by large additions to our Stock of Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys, and
MAINTAIN QUALITY WHILE REDUCING PRICE.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.
BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK.